FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOV-ERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2016

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:35 a.m., in room SD-138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. John Boozman (chairman) presiding. Present: Senators Boozman, Moran, Lankford, and Coons.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF HON. TOM WHEELER, CHAIRMAN ACCOMPANIED BY HON. AJIT PAI, REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONER

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN BOOZMAN

Senator Boozman. Good morning. The subcommittee will come to order. Today, the subcommittee will consider the fiscal year 2017 budget request for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

I would like to welcome our witnesses, FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler and Commissioner Ajit Pai. Thank you all very much for being here. We look forward to hearing from you both about the details of the FCC's budget and the work you are doing to carry out the agency's mission.

For fiscal year 2017, the Commission has requested a total of \$358 million. In a disappointing move, the FCC's budget once again proposes to transfer additional funds from the Universal Service Fund (USF) to augment the FCC's operating budget. The Universal Service Fund is intended to help ensure that all Americans have access to telecommunications service. It is not intended to be a reserve fund to pay for the FCC's operating expenses.

serve fund to pay for the FCC's operating expenses.

Many people in Arkansas think the FCC has forgotten about rural America. I think that view is shared by a number of my colleagues. Transferring money away from broadband deployment to offset agency spending in DC aggravates that all too real perception

Congress rightfully rejected the same request last year. While the FCC funding is offset by fees, that does not minimize our duty to ensure that the agency is operating effectively and the funds are being spent responsibly. This is especially important since these fees are directly passed on to American consumers. As members of this subcommittee, we have an obligation to ensure that decisions about Federal funding and policy are made with taxpayers in mind. Recent FCC actions remind us of the need for

vigilant congressional oversight.

Regulatory independence and transparency are critical to the functioning and credibility of the FCC. The agency's policies and actions have an enormous impact on our country's economic growth and potential. The FCC should promote economic growth, reduce regulatory burdens, and increase transparency, predictability, and accountability in the regulatory process.

Unfortunately, as we saw with the FCC's embrace of the President's plan for Internet regulation, the Commission is moving further away from independence, transparency, and regulatory cer-

tainty.

However, independence does not mean the FCC is free to ignore clear congressional direction, nor does it shield the agency from the responsibility to be responsible and responsive to congressional

questions.

It has been troubling to see what appears to be an obvious disregard of the intent of language on joint sales agreements included in last year's omnibus appropriations bill. At no time was I or my staff informed that the FCC planned to evade the specific language of that provision through the operation of a merger or acquisition. Your agency knew of the significant bipartisan support of this language, including that of the vice chair of the Appropriations Committee. Yet, the FCC consciously found a way to write your way out of it.

Does Congress need to again work in a bipartisan fashion to close every conceivable joint sales agreements (JSA) loophole, or are you convinced of the need to follow congressional intent?

Independence and transparency are not furthered by less than forthright responses to congressional questions. Last year, there was an effort to codify what you stated publicly and repeatedly, including in our hearing, that the Commission would not regulate rates for broadband service. However, since that time, your staff has reiterated that either you didn't mean what you said or what you said didn't mean what the members clearly heard.

Again, neither the FCC, consumers, nor those you regulate are well-served by continued efforts to sidestep straightforward inquir-

ies.

Independence also does not mean independence from dissent or the input of other members of the Commission. The FCC has repeatedly taken action to effectively silence the minority members of your panel. You tweet and blog about matters before the Commission, but your fellow Commissioners are barred from speaking out under the pretense that the agency has not made the proposed rules public.

As we consider your request for the next fiscal year, we are mindful of the ongoing need to clear the way for economic opportunity and for international competitiveness. The FCC has a responsibility to play an important and positive role in ensuring that the United States continues to lead the world in innovation and

communication.

Thank you. I will now turn to our ranking member, Senator Coons, for his opening statement.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER A. COONS

Senator COONS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for convening this hearing today and for the ongoing opportunity for us to work well together on this important subsermittee.

together on this important subcommittee.

I would like to welcome our witnesses, Chairman Wheeler and Commissioner Pai. Thank you. You have important and difficult jobs, and I am thankful for your service and appreciate your joining us here today.

I welcome this opportunity to examine the FCC's budget request and to discuss the agency's crucial role in ensuring that our national communications infrastructure is reliable, effective, efficient, and innovative.

As Americans grow to be evermore connected, we demand even more from our connections. Smart phones, vehicle-to-vehicle communication, interactive television all exist potentially on a foundation of limited, but shared public resources.

As the FCC continues to foster an environment that encourages these technological advances, it must also ensure our communications system works for all Americans, regardless of whether they

are rural or urban, old or young, rich or poor.

Even though the FCC is a small agency, its mission touches the lives of millions of Americans every day. In 2014, over 90 percent of American adults owned cell phones, a number which continues to grow. Cell phone companies need access to additional spectrum to expand and upgrade their networks to fulfill growing demand.

The FCC is in the process of the first-ever incentive auction, which will provide both spectrum that is currently being used by broadcast television for more wireless communications, while bring-

ing in substantial revenue for the U.S. Treasury.

The Spectrum Pipeline Act authorized the FCC to start work on the next set of spectrum auctions. I'll be interested to hear how the incentive auction is progressing, issues that may be developing, and any resource requirements for these critical spectrum auctions.

Just as cell phone use becomes more common, it is becoming more and more critical that everyone be able to connect to reliable broadband service in their homes, schools, and communities, whether urban or rural. The FCC oversees the \$10 billion Universal Service Fund, which has a key role in expanding access to communications for all Americans.

The FCC has worked over the past few years to modernize the fund to include broadband access while reducing waste.

It is not only important that every student in America has access to state-of-the-art tools for their education, but that every town, no matter how rural, be connected to the vital communications that drive our economy.

Last week, the FCC introduced a new proposal that would modernize the Lifeline program to provide a subsidy for Internet service for low-income individuals, and I'm interested to hear how this proposal would, in fact, increase access for individuals in need so they can use the Internet to connect to their families and friends, but also to apply for jobs and do homework.

And I look forward to hearing about the FCC's initiatives to reduce waste and ensure that these resources are spent efficiently.

Your fiscal 2017 request is \$368 million, \$16 million less than the current funding level. As in prior years, the total spending is fully offset by fees at no cost to taxpayers. The FCC also requests \$124 million to operate the spectrum auction, an increase of \$7 million over the current level. These funds are also fully offset, so they have no impact on the Federal deficit.

I'm curious to hear more about the investments the FCC proposes to make in this year. Aging IT infrastructure, for example, creates inefficiencies and vulnerabilities that can lead to mission-

critical challenges and to cyberattack.

Funding for the FCC has been frozen for several years. I hope you can take this opportunity to explain the impact of reduced funding in the past and how you are identifying cost savings, in-

creased efficiency, and eliminating waste.

From providing a platform for the Internet of things to promoting Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) communication, from modernizing the Lifeline program to bringing broadband to every community in America, the FCC has a very busy and full year ahead. And this agency is dedicated to giving the American people resources we all need to do our jobs. Let's make sure Congress does the same for the FCC.

We have a lot to discuss today and important ground to cover. Thank you again for coming here today to share both of your perspectives on the FCC's funding requirements and goals for fiscal year 2017.

Chairman Boozman, thank you for your leadership, and I am eager to continue to work together to advance these bipartisan ini-

tiatives. Thank you.

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you, also, Senator Coons for all your hard work, as always, on the subcommittee, particularly in this area.

Chairman Wheeler, we invite you to present your testimony.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. TOM WHEELER

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. As last year, I am presenting to you, the board of directors here, like I used to present in business to the board of directors, using the PowerPoint deck, which you all have.

On the first page, I won't read it to you, but there are a series of action words there—down, fewest, flat, investments paying off. That is the kind of story that I think we are going to be talking about here today.

PAYGO PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE OVERSIGHT

The last item, which reflects something you talked about, Mr. Chairman, reflects two messages that we are getting from Congress. That item is, of course, the PAYGO proposal for Universal Service Fund waste, fraud, and abuse oversight.

We are hearing from Congress, in these and other hearings, go after waste, fraud, and abuse. We put in place last week a new program that fixes the design flaws that have been in the program historically. And what we are proposing this year is that the police force should be paid by those that they are protecting, which fits with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on the Commission and the fairness of our regulatory fee structure.

ASSESSING FEES CHARGED TO SERVICES PERFORMED

There are amendments in the Commerce Committee to deal with that issue. It basically says that assessing fees should be charged to services performed. The question becomes, why should broadcasters, satellite operators, amateur radio, et cetera, have to pay for universal service, which they are not involved in?

If you turn to page 2, it is a quick overview. You can see that we have a flat base. The reduction in move expenses reduces the totals. The auctions are up, and we will discuss that in a moment. And the full-time equivalents (FTEs) are at a record low. As has been referenced, these are all non-tax dollars.

USE OF REGULATORY FEE FUNDS

Page 3 is a waterfall of the use of our regulatory fee funds, with 2016 on the left, 2017 on the right, and in between the additions and deletions. So if you go from left to right, there is about \$4 million in salary, inflation, and contracts that are beyond our control. There is about \$5 million in terms of the IT cloud, and moving our legacy systems onto the cloud that with the money you appropriated last year, we were able to transition to. There is about \$2 million in predictive analytics to use big data to catch inappropriate Universal Service Fund (USF) claims. Then there is the \$10 million funding from universal service to police universal service.

CONSEQUENCES OF NOT DOING PAYGO FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

The question arises, okay, what if there is no ability, if you decide that you do not want to do the PAYGO for universal service? Then there's a \$10 million shortfall. Over on the right, we have tried to identify the choices and the consequences that result from that. It is about 56 FTEs, and you have to make a choice between that or between whether we are going to improve the consolidated database system for broadcasters, whether we are going to improve universal licensing system for the management of wireless licensees, whether we are going to improve the public filing system, whether we are going to have the tools necessary for the mapping that is a predicate to reforming wireless in rural areas in our mobility fund program, whether we are going to be able to continue to speed up authorization of equipment, because we are the chokehold for equipment authorization for the electronics industry, and lastly for cyber fixes.

SPECTRUM AUCTION AND REAUCTION

If you turn to page 4, it is the same kind of waterfall for the spectrum auction. We are asking for an additional \$11 million. So the question becomes, why, if the spectrum auction is going to be over, are you asking for more money? There are a couple reasons.

First of all, there is no guarantee that the auction is going to be completely over and not run into fiscal year 2017. Remember, this

is not just a one-shot auction. If the money coming in from wireless carriers doesn't pay for the money necessary to relocate, to buy out the broadcasters, that you then reauction, the process is structured for reauction after reauction after reauction until you get to wherever that marketplace is. So we don't have an assurance that things will end with one round.

SPECTRUM AUCTION POST-BIDDING ACTIVITY

Secondly, the auction very definitely is not over when the gavel falls. The post-bidding activity is actually as challenging as what we saw with the DirecTV (DTV) transition several years ago because, think about it, every remaining broadcaster will have to move its frequency. Some will have to move their towers. It is a very complex process.

The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) has been telling us that the time that we have allocated, 39 months to do this, is not sufficient. We think it is sufficient, but I will guarantee you it will not be sufficient if sufficient funds are not available.

ADDITIONAL AUCTIONS

So we need to make sure that just because the auction may seem to be over, the responsibilities of that auction are far from over. And we have four new actions that we have to complete in 2017, four additional auctions: a FM auction, FM translators, a half million 3.5 gigahertz licenses, and the reauction of the Advanced Wireless Services—3 (AWS—3) spectrum.

So, again, we have choices with consequences. We have built the world's best auction system. We are pioneering the world's first incentive auction. It is a complex process. It is also process, which as you can see in the lower right-hand corner, provides the best return on investment in government, and that for the money that it takes, we have provided great returns.

I see that I am going over my time, so I will stop here. I'm happy to discuss other parts of the presentation, including IT and the PAYGO issue, if you would like.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. TOM WHEELER

Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Coons, and members of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee, thank you for inviting me here to present the Federal Communications Commission's fiscal year 2017 budget request. Our proposal demonstrates the Commission's successful efforts to keep costs down, while maximizing and leveraging resources to benefit consumers and industry. This budget asks for less than the previous year's appropriated amount and once again provides more in management efficiencies.

Last year, the Commission asked for \$388,000,000 in general spending authority derived from Section 9 regulatory fees for our overall non-auction costs, an auctions cap of \$117,000,000, and a \$25,000,000 transfer from the Universal Service Fund (USF) to oversee that program's general operations. You responded by providing \$384,012,497 overall with \$44,168,497 of that number in directed spending to initiate our FCC headquarters footprint reduction. That left \$339,844,000 for regular spending. You also granted our requested \$117,000,000 for the auctions cap, but you did not provide the USF transfer.

We have initiated the facilities process as a result of the directed funding and we expect to forge ahead with the footprint reduction as soon as GSA awards the lease.

We appreciate this Committee's support for this important process and expect that the footprint reduction will save \$119 million over the life of the next lease.

During the past year, you also provided us with reprogramming and reorganizing authority to consolidate our Enforcement Bureau. We also received permission for a reprogramming request to use unobligated funds to support our IT server move to a secure facility off-site from the FCC headquarters location. The Enforcement Bureau consolidation is well underway and we completed the server move in Sep-

For the past 7 years, general funding for the Commission has been between \$336 and \$339.8 million, with an additional reduction of \$17 million due to the 2013 sequestration. The Commission's auction cap was stagnant at \$85,000,000 for 9 years until we received increases starting in 2013 to fund the Incentive Auctions process. Most of the Commission's increased costs have been associated with inflationary adjustments and mandated pay raises. Calculating the flat funding levels in light of inflation and sequestration impacts shows that we have experienced reductions in our purchasing power. Accordingly, we have seen significant staffing reductions. The FCC's FTE level has dropped from 1,775 in 2010 to a projected 1,650 in fiscal year 2017, the lowest level in more than 30 years. We also have reduced our contractors by more than one-half during the same period.

The fiscal year 2017 budget requests a total of \$358,286,000 derived from section 9 regulatory fees, a \$9,500,000 transfer from the USF to pay for the costs of reduc-9 regulatory tees, a \$9,300,000 transfer from the USF to pay for the costs of reducing improper payments and enforcing that \$8.3 billion program, and a \$7,000,000 increase in the Spectrum Cap to \$124,000,000. Of the \$358,286,000 number, \$16,866,992 will be directed to complete the facilities leasing process and footprint reduction. Overall, the fiscal year 2017 request is \$25,726,497 less than our fiscal year 2016 appropriated level of \$384,012,497, if you allow the requested USF transfer amount. If you decide against transferring the USF funds again this year, we would be underlined from the open they \$0.5 million.

would be underfunded from the onset by \$9.5 million.

I am attaching a series of slides to illustrate in greater detail the Commission's resource needs, management objectives and spending process, all of which I plan to discuss with you during my oral testimony. These slides also provide a clear outline of projected funds raised, money spent, and programmatic goals. They illustrate in detail the administrative and funding issues that we have faced, while providing a

positive picture of how many of our investments are paying off.

One area of progress that I wanted to highlight is our work to improve the FCC's efficiency and effectiveness. I am pleased to report that more than 77 of the 154 recommendations of the Commission's 2014 Process Reform Working Group have been fully implemented and most of the remainder are being implemented. Many of these reforms are related to operational improvements that this subcommittee supports—enhanced transparency, greater public access, streamlined processes, cost savings measures, better employee training, and overall, more efficient use of the resources that you give us to carry out our routine mission objectives.

In many places where we made reform investments, we have seen phenomenal

success. The sixth slide in the attachment lists seven of these IT success stories. A July, 2015 article in *Forbes* detailed how one of these—the new FCC Consumer Complaint System—saved the writer \$1,800 after a short investment of online time. And of course, we saved all taxpayers additional funds by avoiding expensive contractor costs and purchasing an off-the-shelf system to stand-up this new consumer

system.

Those who use our systems on a routine basis also have praised our work. On February 24, 2016, the president of the Federal Communications Bar Association wrote the Commission on behalf of the lawyers who use our systems to thank us for improving and updating our Web site. While work continues to improve FCC.gov, users can navigate with less effort, saving time and resources.

Our funding levels have an impact on our process reform success rate and we want to the process rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have to the process reform success rate and we have the process reform success reform success rate and we have the process reform success rate and we have the process reform success reform success rate and we have the process reform success reform success rate and we have the process reform success reform

must constantly review our resources and prioritize between mission objectives based on costs. The Commission requested additional funds for some reform projects, especially with regard to our Information Technology operations. Although we did not receive these funds, we did not throw in the towel—we made tough cost

cutting decisions and moved ahead.

One such decision was the consolidation of our Enforcement Bureau facilities nationwide—done only after careful study, significant stakeholder input, and a full Commission vote. With your permission, we reorganized these offices to better focus on their primary responsibility—enforcement of the Commission's rules governing radiofrequency interference—while maximizing the efficient use of our resources. This process has already saved more than \$400,000, and we are on track to save an additional \$220,000 per month. Once the other elements of the consolidation plan go into effect, we should save between \$8–9 million per year. These cost savings will allow us to make essential upgrades to our field investigative equipment, and enhance the complaint intake and database systems. In the meantime, we have continued to improve our support for public safety entities, and we have attacked pirates in high-volume areas like New York where we have the most significant number of violations.

The server "lift and shift" is another good example of our flexibility in re-assigning funds to mission-critical objectives. We had been saddled with over 200 legacy systems, many of which were in disrepair. After receiving reprogramming permission, we retired approximately 70 servers and moved more than 120 to a new location in September. At the same time, we were unable to convince you to provide us with \$3 million per year to cover the ongoing maintenance and updates of our broadband map. Our solution was to go back to the drawing board and find a much cheaper option. That is why we dropped the fiscal year 2016 request in fiscal year 2017 and instead opted for a less expensive commercial product—a more adaptable Geospatial Mapping System that will support the 350,000 individual users per year who access the FCC Maps page.

When we ask for IT funds, as we are in the current fiscal year, we do so only

after exhausting all available resources, closely examining the least expensive options, and finding the best return for the taxpayers and those we regulate. In fiscal year 2017, we hope to take another step toward completing our projected IT modernization efforts, rewriting additional legacy applications to a resilient cloud-based platform. With regard to individual IT projects, we are focused in the current fiscal year on systems that support essential services and public safety, such as the Universal Licensing System, the Network Outage Reporting Systems and the Disaster Reporting system. With your help in the next fiscal year, we will modernize and upgrade other important systems, including our Consolidated Database System and Equipment Authorization System, among others. We will hit the most critical systems first and ask that you support our efforts to ensure that America's communications of the system and ask that you support our efforts to ensure that America's communications of the system and the system a tions industry has the fastest, most efficient, reliable and secure access to emergency notification systems and licensing programs available.

These improvements and upgrades represent expenditures. But the Commission also generates revenue, most notably through our management of commercial spectrum. Setting aside the money raised at auction, making spectrum available for

wireless use helps spur significant economic growth and job creation.

The auctions cap increase has unquestionably been one of your wisest investments—and one that your children, grandchildren and great grandchildren will appreciate. Before 2013, the Commission endured 9 years of auctions caps at \$85 million—no inflationary adjustments, no funds for improving the operational efficiencies or resiliency of our IT systems, and no money to study new projects to support auctions programming. You changed that to ensure funding that supports auctions—and now we are asking you again for a modest increase.

The infusion of additional funds since 2013 has supported our efforts to bring in

over \$42 billion to the Treasury in two major auctions. But most importantly, your permission to use additional auctions funds has supported our efforts to develop and prepare for the first-ever Incentive Auction, which is slated to launch this month. This process has involved highly skilled, technologically savvy FTEs and contractors, across multiple disciplines, including cutting-edge economics and engineering. It also has involved the development of essential and resilient IT systems to support

this program.

To ensure preservation of service for broadcast viewers and timely network deployment, we have been focused on post-auction planning for over a year, including the release of the draft relocation reimbursement form and a reimbursement cost catalog, and we have already begun to pivot and to accelerate our planning for the post-auction transition. Like the auction, the transition will be a complex effort spanning several years. So we will continue to experience costs associated with the Incentive Auctions into the next fiscal year and beyond. But I have no doubt that the money spent in this effort will yield important dividends-financially for the Treasury, and for industry growth supported by freed-up commercial spectrum.

Also, since I testified last year, the Commission has been asked to do even more to promote spectrum resources. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 not only extended our auction authority but it mandated that we work with other agencies to identify and develop resources for a "spectrum pipeline." In addition to the Incentive Auction and other innovative auctions on our planning list, we will be expending resources to support the core goals of the new legislation. To do so, we need to upgrade our traditional and aging auction IT systems-the ones that were not upgraded during the pre-2013 years—for use into the next decade, and engage in a broad range of economic and engineering studies to ensure that the next generation of auctions are at least as successful as past auctions.

CONCLUSION

The Federal Communications Commission's mission to maximize the benefits of communications technology for the American people helps to grow our economy, expand opportunity, and boost U.S. competitiveness. With appropriate funding, we can achieve Congress' varied mandates and do so in a fiscally sound manner. I appreciate this subcommittee's attention to the Commission's funding for the next fiscal year, and I look forward to answering your questions. Thank you.

SLIDES

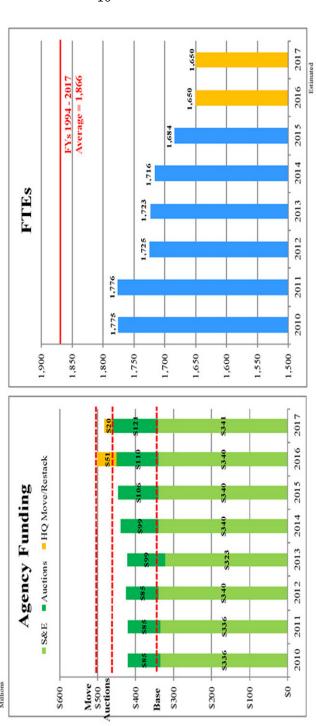
COMMISSION'S RESOURCE NEEDS, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, AND SPENDING PROCESS

Executive Summary

- ➤ Down \$26m from FY 2016
- Fewest FTEs in over 30 Years
- ➤ Flat Base Budget Since 2010
- >IT Investments Paying Off
- ➤ Pay-Go for Universal Service Fund Waste, Fraud, Abuse Oversight



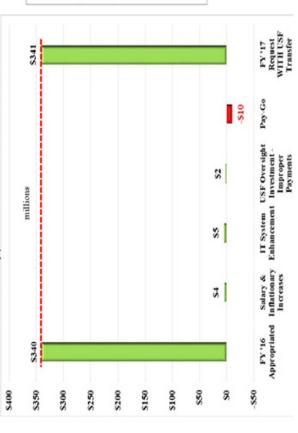
Funding Without Move/Restack, Flat Since 2010 - FTEs At Historic Lows



Regulatory Fees (Offsetting Collections)

Comparison to FY '16 Appropriation

Excluding Move/Restack Cost



What is Vulnerable? Necessary Choices

Fifty-Six FTEs

IT Improvements

- Broadcast/mobile licensing
 - Public Filing System
- Rural Mapping Tools
- Equipment Authorization
 FISMA Cyber fixes

Cumulative Expenses (Includes FY '16)

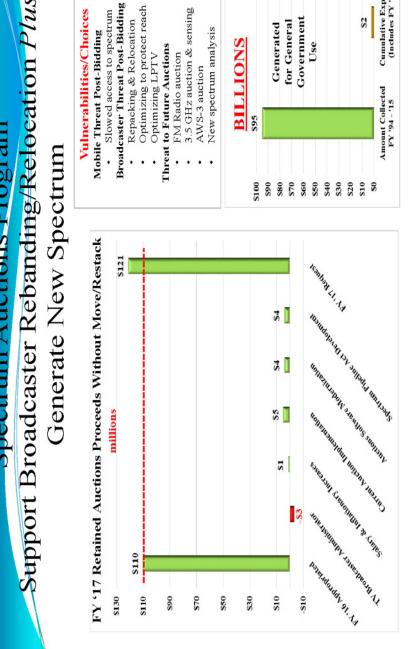
S2

Government

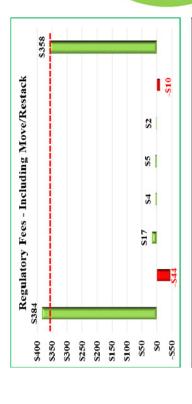
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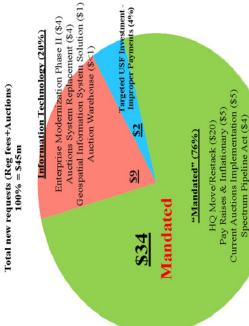
BILLIONS

Support Broadcaster Rebanding/Relocation Plus Spectrum Auctions Program



FCC Budget Compared to FY '







Dollars in Millions & Rounded

0

Investments Are Paying Off FY '15 – FY '16 Investments

Consumer Help Center	Built at 1/6th the price (\$450K vs. \$3.2M) in less than half the time (6 months vs. 18 months). Received praise in Forbes. Reduced number of employees required to staff this.
New FCC.gov Website	Built based on extensive input from external stakeholders. Received 90% positive feedback from constituents, including praise from the FCBA. Easier to update and maintain content.
Cloud Based Email & VDI	Increased use by 400% while reducing operational support costs by 30%. Unlimited telework opportunity from any location with higher levels of security.
Server Lift	Cost avoidance of over \$10M. Reduced backup and maintenance costs by >\$250K per year. Reduced operational costs from 85% to <50% by moving to a commercial service provider.
ECFS	Modernizing 16+ year old system used to support 5M public comments last year. If not cloud-based, would have required many more employees to staff.
NORS/DIRS	COTS platform delivered for \$300K using a native cloud platform in less than 3 months. On-premise approach would have been $>3x$ more (\$1m) and taken $>3x$ the time.
FISMA & Cyber Security	Reduced FISMA findings by more than 50% over two years. Increased the resiliency of FCC to respond to cyber issues of concern.

Universal Service Pay-Go

- > \$8.3 Billion Annually Disbursed
- ➤ Heard from Congress About Waste, Fraud, & Abuse
 - Step #1 Program Improvement
 - Duplicate Database
 - No self-Certification
 - National Verifier Through Government Databases
 - Step #2 Predictive Analysis Tools Harness Big Data
 - Step #3 Focused Staff
- ➤ Regulatory Fee Payer Fairness
 - e.g. Why should broadcasters (and others) be assessed to pay for something that doesn't involve them?

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you, Chairman Wheeler. And happy birthday.

Mr. WHEELER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BOOZMAN. Quite a way to spend your birthday.

Mr. Wheeler. For 70 years, I've been preparing for this day.

Senator BOOZMAN. Commissioner Pai.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. AJIT PAI

Mr. PAI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Coons, members of the subcommittee, thank you for holding this hearing and for affording me the privilege of testifying on the FCC's budget request for fiscal year 2017.

This morning, I would like to focus on two of the issues that I discussed in my written testimony: first, joint sales agreements, or JSAs, among television broadcast stations; and second, broadband rate regulation.

JOINT SALES AGREEMENTS

First, JSAs. I urge this subcommittee to once again act to safe-guard joint sale agreements among television stations. In last year's appropriations bill, as the chairman pointed out, an overwhelming bipartisan majority in Congress ordered the FCC to grandfather existing JSAs for 10 years, but the Commission has flatly refused to follow the law. It is now using the FCC's merger

review process to force companies to unwind JSAs, including those

previously blessed by the agency.

One recent example involves my home State and Senator Moran's home State of Kansas. The Commission recently required parties to terminate a JSA that allowed Entravision, a Univision affiliate, to provide the only Spanish-language news in the Sunflower State.

This action was particularly egregious because the FCC's chairman had previously testified to your counterparts in the House that this very agreement would not be affected by the Commission's new JSA policy. In response to the Commission's actions, a bipartisan group of 12 Senators, including Chairman Boozman and Senator Durbin, have made clear their displeasure with the FCC's actions.

They stated that the FCC, in their words, ignored bipartisan concerns raised by Congress on JSAs and that they were "extremely disturbed" by the Commission's actions. In particular, they explained that the Commission was, as they put it, "undermining Congress' clear intent to preserve JSAs that were lawfully executed prior to the FCC's 2014 rule changes." At a time when folks in Washington can agree on very little, it is telling when a powerful bipartisan group of lawmakers has found common cause in taking on the agency's lawlessness in this matter.

In this letter, the Senators asked the FCC to eliminate any conditions imposed on previously approved license transfers that required terminations of any JSAs in existence prior to March 31, 2014. They also asked the FCC going forward to respect preexisting JSAs when evaluating any assignments or license transfers.

Unfortunately, Chairman Wheeler's response to this letter, as well as his testimony 2 weeks ago before the House, makes clear that the FCC has no intention of complying with the law or these requests. As Chairman Boozman aptly put it, there is an obvious disregard for Congress' instructions here.

I, therefore, would urge this subcommittee to include very specific language in the upcoming appropriations bill requiring the FCC to take the steps requested by the Senators and follow the law.

BROADBAND RATE REGULATION

Second, the subcommittee should forbid the FCC from using any appropriated funds to regulate broadband rates. While the subcommittee did so last year, this provision did not make its way into the appropriations bill that was ultimately passed by Congress. In my view, the subcommittee should take another bite at this apple. There is no legitimate reason to oppose preventing the FCC from regulating broadband rates.

Supporters of the FCC Internet regulations have repeatedly disclaimed any interest in doing so. President Obama himself told the FCC to forbear from rate regulation. Chairman Wheeler told this very subcommittee last year, and I quote, "If Congress was to come along and say that's off the table for the next Commission, too, I

have no difficulty with it."

It is, therefore, perplexing that the FCC and the administration lobbied so hard last year to kill the subcommittee's attempt to take broadband regulation off the table. Indeed, from my understanding based on multiple sources, the FCC and the administration turned down a deal that would've provided millions of dollars in additional funding to the FCC in exchange for a provision prohibiting broadband rate regulation.

All of this raises serious concerns about the Commission's real intentions. When it comes to Internet regulation, we know all too well from past experience that what was once unthinkable can be-

come quite real the moment political pressure is applied.

A less intrusive regulatory approach can give way to heavy-handed, utility-style regulation. A wireless service plan that benefits consumers, like T-Mobile's Binge On, can be highly innovative and highly competitive one month and be the subject of an FCC inves-

tigation the next month.

Simply put, Congress should not trust the FCC's claim that it won't regulate broadband rates. Indeed, just 2 weeks ago, in a startling reversal, the chairman told the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology of the House Energy and Commerce Committee that he now believes the FCC should and does have the authority to regulate broadband rates.

The only way to ensure that rate regulation does not happen is for Congress to take a Reagan-inspired approach: Trust, but codify.

Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Coons, members of the subcommittee, thank you once again for holding this hearing. I look forward to answering your questions and look forward to working with you and your staffs in the days to come on these critical issues.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. AJIT PAI

Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Coons, and members of the subcommittee, it is a privilege to appear before you today. Thank you for inviting me to testify on

the Federal Communications Commission's budget request for fiscal year 2017.

Last year, I offered three specific suggestions to this subcommittee regarding the Commission's budget request for fiscal year 2016. I am pleased that Congress and the subcommittee took these recommendations into account.

the subcommittee took these recommendations into account. First, Congress and the subcommittee provided specific budget authority for moving the FCC's headquarters or reorganizing how we use our existing facilities (known internally as "restacking"). Moving or reorganizing is likely to produce meaningful cost savings over the long term, but this will require a substantial, one-time expense. I therefore thought that it made sense for Congress to provide us with specific budget authority for that purpose. If these funds had been included within the company of the Company of the Company of the congression bedy requested it would have our general appropriation amount, as the Commission had requested, it would have given many a misleading picture of the Commission's base budget and made it harder to reduce that budget when there was no longer the need to spend money on moving expenses.

I therefore applaud the Commission for requesting specific budget authority for fiscal year 2017 instead of general budget authority for the second (and hopefully final) tranche of moving or restacking funds. In my view, this is a fiscally respon-

sible proposal, and I urge this subcommittee to approve it.

Second, Congress and the subcommittee rejected the Commission's request to transfer \$25 million from the Universal Service Fund (USF) to the Commission. I opposed the transfer request, among other reasons, because it would have imposed a stealth tax increase on the American people.

I am disappointed that the Commission is yet again seeking to siphon money from the USF to fund the FCC's work, and I urge this subcommittee to again reject this proposal. To be sure, the Commission this year is requesting a smaller transfer of \$9.5 million. But the reasons for opposing any diversion of USF funds to the Commission are just as compelling now as they were 1 year ago. I agree with Chairman Greg Walden of the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology of the House Energy and Commerce Committee that transferring USF funds to the FCC is a "disturbing proposal." And Chairman John Thune of the Senate Commerce Committee has said that it would set "a dangerous precedent." The Commission's authorizers are right: USF funds should be spent across our country closing the digital divide, not at the FCC's headquarters here in Washington, DC.

Third, the subcommittee forbade the Commission from using any appropriated funds to regulate broadband rates. I was disappointed that this provision did not make its way into the appropriations bill that was ultimately passed by Congress.

The subcommittee should take another bite at this apple. There is no legitimate reason to oppose blocking the FCC from engaging in broadband rate regulation. Supporters of the FCC's Internet regulations have repeatedly disclaimed any interest in regulating broadband rates. President Obama himself told the FCC to "forbear[] from rate regulation." And Chairman Wheeler told this subcommittee last year: "If Congress was to come along and say that's off the table for the next Commission, too, I have no difficulty with it."

It is therefore perplexing that the FCC and the administration lobbied so hard last year to kill this subcommittee's attempt to take broadband rate regulation off the table. Indeed, my understanding from multiple sources is that the FCC and the administration turned down a deal that would have provided millions of dollars in additional funding to the Commission in exchange for a provision prohibiting

broadband rate regulation.

All of this raises serious concerns about the Commission's real intentions. Because when it comes to the topic of Internet regulation, we know from past experience that what was once unthinkable can become quite real the moment political pressure is applied. A less-intrusive regulatory approach can give way to heavy-handed, utility-style regulation. A wireless service plan like T-Mobile's Binge On can be "highly innovative and highly competitive" 1 month and be the subject of an FCC investigation the next. Simply put, Congress should not trust the Commission's claim that it won't regulate broadband rates. Indeed, just 2 weeks ago, in a startling reversal, Chairman Wheeler told the Subcommittee on Commerce and Technology of the House Energy and Commerce Committee that he now believes that the FCC should and does have the authority to regulate broadband rates. The only way to ensure that rate regulation does not happen is for Congress to take a Reagan-inspired approach: "trust, but codify."

As you begin drafting our appropriations bill for fiscal year 2017, I want to draw the subcommittee's attention to three additional concerns: the grandfathering of joint sales agreements (JSAs) among television stations, the proposed increase in

auction spending, and the FCC's oversized media shop.

One, I urge this subcommittee to once again act to safeguard joint sales agreements among television stations. In last year's appropriations bill, an overwhelming bipartisan majority in Congress passed a law ordering the FCC to grandfather existing JSAs for 10 years. How did the FCC respond? It has ignored the law and is using the FCC's merger review authority to force companies to unwind JSAs. One recent example involves my home State of Kansas where the Commission recently required parties to terminate a JSA that allowed Entravision, a Univision affiliate, to provide the only Spanish language news in the Sunflower State. This action was particularly egregious because the FCC's leadership had previously testified to your counterparts in the House that this specific JSA would not be affected by the Commission's new policy.

A bipartisan group of 12 Senators, including Chairman Boozman and Senator Durbin, have made their displeasure clear. They stated that the FCC "ignored bipartisan concerns raised by Congress" on JSAs and were "extremely disturbed" by the Commission's actions. In particular, they explained that the Commission was "undermin[ing] Congress' clear intent to preserve JSAs that were lawfully executed prior to the FCC's 2014 rule changes." It is telling that despite agreement on little else, a powerful, bipartisan group of lawmakers has found common cause in taking

on the agency's lawlessness in this matter.

In its letter, Senators asked the FCC to eliminate any conditions imposed on previously approved license transfers that require the termination of any JSAs in existence prior to March 31, 2014 and respect the statutory grandfather of JSAs when evaluating any assignments or license transfers in the future. Unfortunately, Chairman Wheeler's response to this letter as well as his testimony two weeks ago before the House makes clear that the Commission has no intention of complying with the law or these requests. I therefore would urge this subcommittee to include very specific language in the upcoming appropriations bill requiring the Commission to take such action.

 Two , I am skeptical of the Commission's proposal to raise spending on the spectrum auctions program to \$124 million. The \$117 million being spent this year is a record, and it's easy to understand why the auctions program is funded at that level. After all, this fiscal year we are holding the world's first incentive auction for spectrum, an enormously complicated endeavor requiring plenty of resources. And included in that budget was \$7.2 million targeted for the Commission's move. Fiscal Year 2017 should be quite different. The incentive auction will likely be

over, and there is no comparable spectrum auction on the horizon for that fiscal year. Even the fiscal year 2017 request for the Commission's move is less—\$4.4 million lower, to be precise. And yet, rather than a substantial decrease, the request for auction spending in fiscal year 2017 is \$7 million higher. It's difficult to under-

stand why.

Let's look, for example, at one of the specific spending increases proposed for the auctions program. The Commission is requesting \$3.58 million and three additional FTEs to implement the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015. Why can't this work be handled by current FCC employees and the existing budget? Many FCC staffers have been working on issues related to the forward side of the incentive auction. During the next fiscal year, when the forward auction work will be completed, I'm confident that we could easily reassign three of them to help implement the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015.

I would also urge this subcommittee to examine closely whether reductions can be made from last year's spending. Are there expenses that have been or will be incurred during this fiscal year because of the incentive auction that will not be repeated during fiscal year 2017? Can we devote fewer staff resources to the auction program if no major auction will be held? And if the answer to one or both of these questions is yes, shouldn't the amount of funds provided by Congress for the spectrum auctions program be adjusted accordingly?

Three, I also recommend that this subcommittee examine carefully the budget request for the FCC's Office of Media Relations. For fiscal year 2017, the FCC requests 15 FTEs for the Office of Media Relations. By comparison, in its budget request for the next fiscal year, the Federal Trade Commission only requests 10 FTEs duest for the next fiscal year, the Federal Trade Commission only requests for TES for its Office of Public Affairs, which handles that agency's relations with the media. Why should the FCC's media relations office be 50 percent larger than the FTC's? The FTC's mission is just as critical and arguably broader, considering it applies consumer protection and competition rules to virtually all non-common carriers. Given that this subcommittee has jurisdiction over both the FCC and FTC, it is

well-positioned to look into this matter.

From my perspective, I have witnessed a disturbing mission creep within the FCC over the last couple of years when it comes to media relations. Specifically, Commission staffers are being directed to conduct what are most appropriately described as propaganda efforts. Non-public information is often shared with the press while as propaganda efforts. Non-public information is often shared with the press while my office is left in the dark. Resources are poured into controlling press cycles, creating pithy Twitter hashtags, and garnering positive headlines for the Chairman's Office rather than working inside the building to reach consensus. In some cases, the agency's media blitz has been designed to exert pressure on other Commissioners, both Democrats and Republicans, to vote for the Chairman's proposals. This is inappropriate. Career staffers should not be conducting media campaigns deis inappropriate. Career states should not be conducting ineuta campaigns designed to influence the votes of FCC Commissioners. Indeed, until Commissioners vote on a proposal by the Chairman, the Commission as a whole has no position on that proposal. Yet the Chairman's Office's hope—usually requited—is for the press to run headlines "The FCC is about to [insert policy prescription du jour]."

What makes the matter worse is that these media campaigns are often conducted on background so Commissioners and the public have no idea who is waging them. Indeed, the trade publication Communications Daily reported last December that "the FCC stands out for its extensive use of events where officials speak on behalf of the agency to groups of reporters but the officials can't be identified by name or quoted verbatim." The publication further reported that "[m]any PR experts said they couldn't recall any agency other than the FCC that holds news events that

aren't on the record so routinely on matters unrelated to national security.

One example of what has gone wrong occurred last month when the Chairman circulated his proposal to expand the Lifeline program. My office did not learn about this proposal from the Chairman's Office. We didn't learn about it from the relevant FCC Bureau or anyone else at the Commission. Instead, we first found out about it from an article in *The New York Times*. That's right. The Chairman's proposal was shared with *The New York Times* before it was shared with FCC Commissioners—or at least with the minority Commissioners. Moreover, following publication of *The New York Times* article, FCC officials held a call with a large group of reporters to promote the Lifeline proposal before giving Commissioners a copy of the plan. Conduct like this does not reflect respect for the role played by other Commis-

sioners at the FCC and should stop immediately.

If the FCC's Office of Media Relations has the time and resources to engage in activities that are more appropriate for a partisan political campaign than the rulemaking process conducted by a multi-member administrative agency, then I suspect that it is too large and its budget should be cut substantially.

Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Coons, and members of the subcommittee, thank you once again for holding this hearing and allowing me the opportunity to speak. I look forward to answering your questions, listening to your views, and working with you and your staffs in the days ahead.

Senator Boozman. Thank you very much, Commissioner Pai, for your testimony.

At this time, we will proceed to questions, where each Senator will have 7 minutes per round. I expect we will have time to accommodate at least two rounds.

IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE RATE OF RETURN

Chairman Wheeler, what is the timeline for implementation for the rate of return?

Mr. Wheeler. So as you know, Senator, we were successful in putting together a bipartisan effort in the Commission, working with the rate of return carriers to develop a new structure. That is now out, and the next trigger here is the decision by the carriers themselves as to whether they want to participate in that.

CHOICE BETWEEN THE NEW MODEL OR THE RATE OF RETURN STRUCTURE

So they will have a choice between the new model that has been suggested or the rate of return structure, and that becomes their option. That is an option that is now on the table for them for the

Senator BOOZMAN. So what is the timeline?

Mr. Wheeler. This is for the coming year, sir.

Senator BOOZMAN. So just sometime this year.

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Boozman. How soon will companies have support for their standalone broadband consumers?

Mr. Wheeler. So the program, as soon as companies make a decision as to whether they want to go with the model or with the rate of return, then the program will kick in. If you're asking for a specific date as to when the funds are going to flow, I'm not sure I can give you that specifically, but I can get back to you on that.

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you.

Commissioner Pai, I understand that you dissented in part to the rate of return order. Can you please elaborate further on your con-

Mr. Pai. Thank you for the question, Mr. Chairman.

DISSENTION TO THE NEW RATE OF RETURN ORDER

One of the reasons why I dissented was in part because the system adopted by the majority is exceedingly complex.

Take, for example, the basic proposition that everyone in this country should be able to buy stand-alone broadband service. That service is currently unavailable for way too many rural Americans, including folks like my parents in rural Kansas.

So I proposed, last June, a one-page set of rule changes, very simple, easy to understand, easy to adopt by the carriers. Unfortunately, the majority took a very complex view of this entire thing.

First of all, they refused to disclose in advance of the vote what exactly the reforms were, so it was difficult for us to get meaningful input from the public, including some of these carriers who are going to be responsible for opting in or not to some of these changes.

Second, the broadband service proposal adopted by the chair of the FCC is itself complex. If you look at my dissent, there is an 11-factor test that these people have to adopt. It may be the case, but I tend to doubt, that mom-and-pop telephone companies are going to be able to figure out how to apply the natural logarithm that was just invented by the FCC to a certain kind of service to figure out what their costs are going to be.

I would've preferred a much simpler approach in part because the last time we tried this kind of rate of return reform, before I got to the FCC, we ended up having to reconsider our decision

seven separate times.

So when you ask about the timeframe, one of the reasons why I adopted a simple approach that was disclosed in advance, each of which was rejected, was because that gets us to a point where carriers are able to make that decision much more quickly than they otherwise would have been.

CURRENT CAP ON THE HIGH-COST FUND

Senator Boozman. Mr. Chairman, it is extremely important for companies to find efficiencies and be restrained in the expenditure of USF monies. However, I have heard repeatedly that the current cap on the high-cost fund is set too low. I understand that there are still two outstanding components of the high-cost fund reform still to be addressed, the Alaska Plan, Tribal Broadband Factor.

Is the current cap adequate to sufficiently fund building

broadband in rural America?

Mr. Wheeler. So I think one of the key things that is important here, Senator, and to follow up on the previous question as well, is that issue—but let me talk first about rate of return and then about price cap.

RATE OF RETURN ORDER

The rate of return order was a bipartisan order developed over months with Commissioner O'Rielly in the lead, along with Commissioner Clyburn and myself.

There has been a lot of talk about how this Commission has a hard time working together, but here was a bipartisan group rolling up their sleeves together on a very complex issue that also involved sitting down with the parties who were affected and having back and forth negotiations with them.

I think that what I have learned in the process is that it is the give-and-take of dealing with complex issues and finding consensus that creates the kinds of what some people refer to as complexity, because you say, okay, here's this little thing here, we'll have to fix

that.

But the point of the matter is that there is a rate of return program in place that, again, was bipartisan and was supported by the organizations of the carriers.

PRICE CAP FOR ALASKA AND RATE OF RETURN IN TRIBAL AREAS

On the price cap side, yes, we have to work on not just price cap for Alaska but also rate of return in tribal areas. Considering the other issues, these are complex issues in and of themselves that really don't lend themselves to quick little sound byte answers. So we will have a specific proceeding on Alaska this year, and we will have a specific proceeding on tribal issues this year, because all of the issues will come together to affect unique circumstances.

Senator BOOZMAN. So is the cap adequate?

Mr. WHEELER. I think the cap is going to be adequate. We will find out as we go through this process, but I'm working with the assumption that it is.

Senator BOOZMAN. Okay.

RAISING LOCAL RATES ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

Commissioner Pai, the FCC is forcing rural companies to raise local rates on telephone service, making it unaffordable for many rural Arkansans. In the past, you have said that this issue is another example of why so many of our Nation's heartland feels so alienated from Washington, DC. I hear this all the time for my constituents when I am out and about in Arkansas.

RATE FLOOR AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL AMERICA

Can you comment on the rate floor and its impact on rural America, especially the elderly and those on fixed income?

Mr. PAI. Thanks for the question, Mr. Chairman. This is something that we have had a dialogue about before, unfortunately, far too often.

I think it strikes the average person, whether in Portsmouth or Fayetteville, it is ridiculous that the Federal Government is actually ordering telephone companies to increase the amount that they have to pay even though it doesn't save the Universal Service Fund a single dollar.

That is part of the reason why I have urged for years now the FCC to scrap the rate floor. It should not be a condition of getting subsidies from the Universal Service Fund that telephone companies say to elderly people, to poor people, to others who don't have the means, we are going to require you to increase the amount you pay for telephone service so that we can argue that there is some rough parity between what rural Americans pay and what urban Americans pay.

It is all too obvious, I think, that rural incomes have lagged behind urban incomes. So it seems to me, the Federal Government shouldn't be in the business of saying, well, rural consumers' costs should also increase.

Also, if I could just make a quick observation about the prior question about the rate of return reform, two quick points, if I might, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence.

RATE OF RETURN REFORM

First, the very complexity the chairman has talked about is exactly the reason why Commissioner O'Rielly strongly supported disclosing this proposal before the FCC voted on it. I think that is the way Congress operates. Your constituents would be angry if you adopted legislation without ever putting it online for people to scrutinize.

He recognized that this is very complex, and that is one of the reasons why he wanted to have public input before people were able to vote on it.

Second, your question about the sufficiency of the high-cost fund is a critical one because it is involving other programs under the Universal Service Fund.

Currently, the FCC has recently increased the amount of the budget for the E-rate program by \$1.5 billion per year. Last week, it adopted Lifeline reforms without adopting any meaningful budget, so the amount of spending for that program is going to increase dramatically in the years to come.

Each of those program increases is going to put a great deal of pressure on the high-cost fund. Remember what the high-cost fund supports. It supports Senator Coons' vision of bringing broadband to every community. So every dollar we essentially direct away from the high-cost fund is one less dollar that delivers digital opportunity to rural and low-income Americans.

Senator BOOZMAN. Senator Coons.

Senator Coons. Thank you, Senator Boozman.

If I might, Chairman Wheeler, I just want to start with some questions about cybersecurity and IT across many of the Federal agencies that this subcommittee is concerned with. We have seen cyber challenges last year, and I'm concerned about investment in that.

IT SPENDING IN CYBERSECURITY UPGRADES

The past few budget requests from FCC have included large increases for IT spending in cybersecurity upgrades that have not been funded. This year's budget request is for about \$5 million, if I understand, for various IT projects, and it continues to make progress on a multiyear initiative to shift FCC applications and data to the cloud.

The IG reported significant progress this year toward compliance with cybersecurity standards, but there are still a number of IG findings that would require more policy and technological changes.

How would this budget request help improve the FCC's cybersecurity protections? How would the telecommunications industry and the average American be impacted by the FCC's current IT systems? And last, how has FCC been able to make progress on these IT initiatives in recent years without additional funding? And how would you be able to proceed if Congress this year again fails to provide adequate funds for these particular purposes?

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you, Senator. Let's see if we can tick through them.

CYBERSECURITY

On the cyber front, we've made great progress, but we are only about halfway there. The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) report on our cybersecurity capabilities says to us that we are about 50 percent to the goals that need to be in place. That is a major component of the money that is in this budget.

I've now forgotten your last two questions. This is what happens when you get to be this old.

Senator COONS. How would you continue to make progress, if we don't provide specific funding? And how is the average American and how is the telecom industry impacted by your current IT systems?

CHOICES TO BE MADE IF SPECIFIC IT FUNDING IS NOT PROVIDED

Mr. Wheeler. So the difficulty is, as I said, if you don't fund it, there are choices that have to be made. Are we going to invest in cyber? Are we going to invest in improving the systems that those people who rely on us expect? Or are we going to cut personnel and end up slowing down licensing processes and other activities?

We have been able to live under the cuts that have happened in the past few years by doing multiple steps. We moved out of some space, saving about \$3 million a year, which, frankly, we spent on IT. We have consolidated our field offices, which will save about \$8 million a year over coming years. It hasn't yet, because it is a phasedown, but we will save money over the future years.

We have other things that we have also done to try to live within the numbers you have given us. The difficulty is, we are down to the bone now. And, to mix metaphors, the low-hanging fruit of those kinds of activities don't exist anymore, and it is going to affect our ability to deliver services.

If we don't have the licensing system upgrade and improvement for broadcasters, we are increasing the burden on broadcasters at a time when it is managerially irresponsible to do so. If we don't have a system for tracking better now using new IT techniques, to license mobile services, I mean, shame on us.

Yes, we can limp along. We can say, "Okay, thanks. What you see is what you get, and there are going to be no improvements." I don't think that is anything that you want us to do, and it's certainly not something that the people in the agency who hold themselves to high standards want to do.

Senator COONS. Let me, if I could, move to the incentive auction, the Broadcaster Relocation Fund, for my remaining 2 minutes.

INCENTIVE AUCTION

As you described, you have just begun the first-ever incentive auction. It is a complex spectrum auction. It is probably the most complex you've under ever undertaken. There are a lot of unknowns. We won't know which stations are selling their licenses, which are staying on the air but moving to new locations, which are moving, until the auction is complete.

SPECTRUM ACT BUDGET

And the Spectrum Act, which authorized it, provided, I think, a \$1.75 billion budget to cover this. I have some questions about how the FCC plans to administer that \$1.75 billion fund to broadcasters.

If it is not enough, how will you prevent stations from going off the air? And if stations aren't able to comply with that 39-month deadline, will you extend it? And how are you communicating with broadcasters during this process?

Commissioner Pai, you have also proposed the FCC should look at that as a budget. How would you propose that be allocated to broadcasters?

If both of you would respond, that should take up the remainder of my first round.

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you, Senator.

TIMELINE AFTER THE INCENTIVE AUCTION ENDS

The clear fact is that when the gavel goes down, the auction doesn't stop. This is a major overhaul of how we use the broadcast spectrum. There has been a huge dispute with the broadcasters as to whether the timeline that we have put in place is long enough for them. They say it may take up to 10 years. We think it can be done in 39 months.

It is going to take serious resources to get to that point. And if we don't have those resources, then we won't be able to do it in 39 months.

It is also important that we recognize that we have to educate consumers. Included in our budget is outreach to consumers to say, hey, here's what is going on in your market so that you understand.

I mean, it may be that our greatest challenge in the incentive auction is not the reverse auction rebanding and reselling but it is the residuals that come behind that, in terms of how we make sure that this incredibly important broadcasting system is maintained. Senator Coons. Thank you.

Commissioner Pai.

Mr. PAI. Senator, I would include, along with the chairman's answer, just the critical questions here are, obviously, money and

As to time, I think the chairman and I are in agreement that it is unclear how much time it is going to take. If it ends up taking more than 39 months, then obviously the FCC working with Congress will have to take remedial measures.

INCENTIVE AUCTION COST

In terms of money, the fact that the \$1.75 billion is all that has been allocated by Congress is critical. That is part of the reason why, 4 years ago, I proposed that we treat that amount as a budget and we structure the incentive auction accordingly, so that we didn't risk going above that amount, because the excess would have to be paid out of the broadcasters' pocket.

It is unclear how much money it is going to take. We have heard estimates that are above that amount. We have heard estimates right around that amount. Whatever the ultimate number ends up being, it may be the case that we as well as the broadcast community will be coming back to you, depending on how things work out.

Šenator BOOZMAN. Senator Moran.

Senator MORAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, Commissioner, thank you for being here.

First of all, Commissioner Pai, let me express my gratitude to you for your comments in regard to the joint sales agreement, particularly as it affects our State. And I certainly would like to work with my colleagues on this subcommittee to fulfill the request that you made, along with those Senators who signed the letter to the chairman.

SET-TOP BOXES

Let me ask you, Commissioner Pai, about set-top boxes. The Commission's recent proposal to alter the marketplace for set-top boxes, I want to better understand your position. I think you said that it takes a 20th century approach to a 21st century problem. I certainly support consumer choice in the marketplace, but could you tell us a little bit more about your thoughts? Can you talk about the alternative, the Downloadable Security Technical Advisory Committee (DSTAC) proposal that is not being considered? And I guess if the Commission continues down the path it is on, what do you foresee occurring?

Mr. PAI. Thank you for the question, Senator, as well as for your

comments about the JSA and our home State.

To be fair up front, I should clarify that my quote about the 20th century solution to 21st century problem was actually former Representative Henry Waxman, Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, who penned an op-ed, with your indulgence, I would like to enter into the record.

But my basic concern with the cable set-top box proposal is that it didn't adhere to Senator Nelson's, ranking member of the Senate Commerce Committee, admonition that the FCC should engage in an impartial, evenhanded inquiry. What he meant by that was that our Downloadable Security Technology Advisory Committee, with the delightful acronym DSTAC, came up with two different proposals.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN APP-BASED ECONOMY

One was for the agency to essentially double down on the 1990s technology of the set-top box. The other was to encourage development of more of an app-based economy because, as most consumers know, especially younger ones, apps now are much preferable to things like hardware when it comes to video consumption.

Unfortunately, the FCC took a very slanted approach to this issue. It spent dozens and dozens of pages lauding the first proposal with respect to the new set-top boxes that it wants introduced into this ecosystem and included three spare paragraphs about the other app-based approach in which it said please describe why this proposal will destroy America and harm consumers left and right.

I'm mystified by this approach, as was Congressman Waxman. For one thing, as I said, it doubles down on technology that very

few consumers seem to want. The inextricable result of these regulations, if it is successful, which I will get to in a second, is going to be that consumers will have to introduce another set-top box into their homes. Either cable operators will have to spend a lot of money redoing their network architecture, which will cost them quite a bit, or they will have to enable the introduction of a second box. Obviously, the second box is going to be cheaper.

Second, the entire proposal of the FCC delegates this question to

a hodgepodge of very disparate interests—cable operators, programmers, and others. It says to them, essentially, we are going to put you in a room, and we will give you an unspecified amount of

time to sort this out.

Given how disparate these interests are, I tend to doubt they are going to come to an agreement anytime soon. I've analogized it to the State Department saying we proclaim Middle East peace, and we delegate to Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, and the rest of the players in the Middle East, the decision of how to get there.

Now, even if they reach a consensus, which I tend to doubt when it comes to this issue, even then, the FCC's regulations wouldn't kick in for an additional 2 years. So we are talking about 3 years

or more before these regulations take effect.

Think about how long it takes, in this ecosystem, how short of a time that is. Three years ago we didn't have Google Chromecast. We didn't have the Amazon Fire TV Stick. Three years from now, there is no telling what kinds of innovations are going to bypass

this 1992-era approach to regulating this marketplace.

So I would much prefer an evenhanded, market-based solution which encourages all companies to develop apps and other consumer-friendly approaches as opposed to doubling down on this very intrusive regulatory system that has produced the uncompetitive marketplace we have today.

Senator MORAN. Thank you, Commissioner.

MEXICO AND SPECTRUM ISSUES

Mr. Chairman, you and I had a conversation at this hearing, I think this hearing, not the Commerce Committee hearing, about a year ago, in regard to the southern border, Mexico, and spectrum issues.

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator MORAN. My understanding, and I think it was Commissioner Rosenworcel at her confirmation hearing brought us up-todate with the status of those efforts. I think after our conversation last year, I felt pretty comfortable that things were moving in the right direction.

You are now gathering data, including rolling approvals mentioned last year.

Mr. Wheeler. Right.

Senator MORAN. Tell me what's going on, and will we have information sooner than later, as to your success?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes. Thank you, Senator.

I think we are making great progress on it. I've met with the Mexican delegation myself, and I have spoken to counterparts in Mexico. I believe that there is goodwill on all sides to resolve this issue.

I'm pleased with the progress that has been made on this and believe it will continue.

Senator MORAN. What progress has been made?

Mr. Wheeler. So the issue is, on both sides of the border, the 800 megahertz spectrum and how you make sure that with the rebanding activities that are going on in Mexico, that they don't interfere with what is going on in the United States. And at the same point in time, we are having rebanding inside the 800 megahertz and how you coordinate all of these.

That process is a complex process. It is an ongoing process. But this is a process that I have assurances from my counterparts in Mexico that this is happening, and I have assurances from our international bureau, which is living with this issue on a day-by-day basis, that, in fact, progress is being made, and we are resolving these problems.

PRIVACY RULES FOR INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS

Senator Moran. Commissioner Pai, I chair a subcommittee in the Committee on Commerce related to privacy, related to the FTC. Recently, the FCC has proposed new privacy rules for Internet service providers. I certainly have an interest in the role the FCC considers is proper for it, and what that means to the role that the FTC traditionally, historically, has played. And I worry about an uneven regulatory playing field within the Internet ecosystem.

Prior to the FCC's open Internet order, ISPs were subject to the

Prior to the FCC's open Internet order, ISPs were subject to the FTC's oversight with respect to their privacy practices. Do you believe that consumer privacy rights were adequately protected during that time? What are the examples, if you don't, that they were not? And what do you think is going to occur in regard to the future of this issue of who regulates this sphere?

Mr. PAI. Thanks for the question, Senator. It is a very important issue to consumers and to regulators and lawmakers alike.

My concern with what the FCC did last week with respect to privacy is that it created a very unlevel playing field. It said we are going to single out one part of the Internet ecosystem, Internet service providers, and subject them to stringent regulation while completely ignoring everybody else in the Internet ecosystem.

Now it is critical, stepping back, to remember that this hole was dug in the first instance by the FCC's decision to reclassify all telecommunication carriers as common carriers. That took away from the FTC, which had applied uniform regulation in this area of privacy to everybody in the space. So we had to provide some guidance.

Unfortunately, the guidance we provided, as suggested by certain privacy groups like the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), is completely inadequate.

Second, I think it is also important to remember that the FCC itself has recognized that there should be a uniform expectation of privacy. As the chairman put it last November before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, consumers have "a uniform expectation of privacy" and, therefore, he predicted that the FCC "would not be regulating edge providers any differently" from Internet service providers.

The document adopted last week makes clear that that is simply not the case. When you have that kind of two-track regulation, you distort the market. You, ultimately, don't end up serving consumers, because people have a different level of privacy depending on which entity it is that they are dealing with. That's not ultimately what is good for the American consumer.

Senator MORAN. I have exceeded my time. Thank you, Mr. Chair-

man.

Senator BOOZMAN. Senator Lankford.

Senator Lankford. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, thank you for being here.

And happy birthday to you as well. I join in in not imagining something more fun than spending your 70th birthday being before this subcommittee.

So glad you are both here.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND AND LIFELINE

I need to ask a general question, because I'm losing track somewhat of where we are headed long-term on the Universal Service Fund and Lifeline, in particular. I know what it was born to be. Where is it going?

LIFELINE

So help me understand the purpose of Lifeline. Is Lifeline about getting access for rural customers or for those in poverty? Is it something broader than that? Where is it going?

Mr. Chairman, do you want to take that?

Mr. WHEELER. Thank you, Senator.

If you trace the history, Lifeline started in the Reagan administration to provide to low-income Americans access to what was the typical communications mode of that era, the telephone. In the second Bush administration, that was changed to the new typical way of connecting, which was the cell phone. So what we have said is that it is broadband Internet—

Senator Lankford. It was my understanding that the original purpose, though, it was about emergency use, so that if somebody in a rural area or someone in an urban area wanted to have access to 911 and have access in an emergency situation, that family would have access to a phone. It wasn't just so that they could be connected to the world. It was to be connected for emergency uses.

SUBSIDY FOR CELL PHONES AND SPENDING TO ALLOW ACCESS TO BROADBAND

Mr. Wheeler. That was one of the purposes. I think it was a broad connectivity issue. I think the issue that we are dealing with today is, since the Internet is where you have to go to get a job, since the Internet is where you have to go to apply for veterans' benefits, since the Internet is the core to everything, it's what you need to do your homework, the same kind of basic need to be able to have access—so what we said is let's take the same amount of dollars, the same subsidy that is being provided for cell phones, and say, can we spend that to allow for access to broadband?

Senator Lankford. So let me clarify. One access point per family, is that still in the goal?

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. Okay, so would it be one phone, and not one phone and one broadband access?

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. Is that correct, per family?

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. Is it the assumption this will be a smart phone that is carrying a mobile phone connection for voice and then also some sort of interconnectivity? Is that the model or is it an assumption that this will be two separate pieces, that it could be a cell phone and it could also be a land-based more of hardwire coming into the home?

Mr. Wheeler. The consumer can make that choice, but it will be

only one.

Senator Lankford. It will be one per family.

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. Is it targeted only to those that cannot afford

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir. It is low income.

Senator Lankford. So is it targeted to those who are not currently using it, then? So if someone currently has a mobile phone or currently has broadband service, would they not be eligible for it, or can they switch over and get a subsidy for something they are already purchasing?

Mr. Wheeler. It is targeted to those who are on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other programs,

and what they have is not taken into consideration.

Senator Lankford. So an individual that currently has a cell phone and currently has broadband service they are paying for could, if they are also eligible, go back and get a subsidy to be able to offset the cost for that. Is that correct?

Mr. Wheeler. For \$9.25.

Senator Lankford. So it is \$9.50 for broadband, \$9.25—

Mr. Wheeler. \$9.25 across-the-board.

Senator Lankford. \$9.25 for both.

Mr. Wheeler. Right.

Senator Lankford. So \$9.25 for broadband, an additional \$9.25 then for the voice.

Mr. Wheeler. No.

Senator Lankford. Or is it \$9.25 for both?

Mr. Wheeler. Cold turkey.

Senator Lankford. So you either get the broadband \$9.25 or you get the voice \$9.25?

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. Okay. So it is a \$9.25 subsidy that comes in one time per family.

TRIBAL SURCHARGE

Is that the same for a tribal member? Let's talk about the functioning of that.

Mr. Wheeler. No. When the changes to wireless were made in the Bush administration, there was put in place a tribal surcharge of \$25 per month, the rationale being that there needed to be infrastructure buildout, and that this would be used to encourage infrastructure buildout.

SERVICE PROVIDERS BUYING WHOLESALE MINUTES AND RESELLING THEM

The reality that happened was there was no additional infrastructure buildout, that the people who began to take advantage of this program in terms of service providers were those who were buying wholesale minutes, reselling them, and getting \$34 a month instead of \$9 a month. That is one of the things that we have to change in this comprehensive rule.

ENCOURAGING THE BUILDOUT ON TRIBAL LANDS

Now, there has been a proposal. Commissioner Pai put forward a proposal that we had to do it in the Lifeline order itself. But as I indicated earlier, what we want to be able to do is not to have a system that penalizes individuals on tribal lands, but to have a coordinated policy that adjusts all of the economic factors to encourage the buildout on tribal lands. That means that we have to have this overall program.

Senator Lankford. Is it access for tribal members or is it access for anyone who is on tribal lands?

Mr. Wheeler. It is on tribal lands.

Senator Lankford. So let's talk about my great State of Oklahoma.

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA AND NON-RESERVATION STATE

Senator Lankford. As you know, the FCC has had a little bit of a struggle with my State, because we are a non-reservation State. About two-thirds of the State is historic tribal area.

There was a map that was released last year that was about an 1890 map that was released saying this is the historic area, and it was later changed to add more to it.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA AND HISTORIC TRIBAL LANDS

The challenge that happens in my State as well is that twothirds of the State property itself is historic tribal lands. So we currently have a situation where nontribal members in Tulsa are paid \$34 and nontribal members in Topeka are paid \$9.

And I'm still trying to figure out the purpose here. Is the purpose here to try to target toward tribal members or just tribal lands or where there has been tribal lands?

Mr. Wheeler. So the situation you point out we are painfully aware of. We tried to make some changes in redrawing the map last June. We were taken to court again, reinforcing how a piecemeal solution is not the solution, which is why I have been saying we need this overall approach.

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO TRIBAL MEMBERS AND ENCOURAGING THE CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON TRIBAL LANDS

The goal is twofold: one, to provide support to tribal members by, two, encouraging the construction of infrastructure on tribal lands. By this, I mean real tribal lands, not 1890s maps.

Senator Lankford. So what are you looking at as an alternative

at this point?

Mr. WHEELER. So we have started rulemaking that is going to try to get into the details. I mean, as this colloquy indicates, this is an issue that you have to get very granular into, and you have to get very detailed into, and you have to get very macro in how you put all the pieces together.

So we are going to start a rulemaking on that, and I hope that

we will finish it this year.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA LIFELINE CUSTOMERS

Senator Lankford. This will be something I will stick around for another round and we'll get a chance to talk through. This is the reason that Oklahoma has 10 times as many Lifeline customers as Oregon does—

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford [continuing]. For similar-sized State, because a formula has been created that is a rush to get into my State for the increased usage there, which obviously there are folks in my State that are enjoying the free cell phone. It is not a subsidized piece, because, for them, it pays the entire bill.

But it is a wasteful issue for the Federal Government and for the taxpayers, and there's no reason folks in Topeka should pay for the folks in Tulsa and their full cell phone coverage just because they

live in that historic area.

Mr. Wheeler. We are in violent agreement on that.

Senator LANKFORD. We will finish talking this through in a moment then.

I yield back.

Senator BOOZMAN. Senator Coons.

Senator COONS. Thank you, Chairman Boozman. Thank you for your understanding of that multiple committees that a number of us end up being responsible for in our hearings.

SET-TOP BOXES

Let me just continue a line of questioning that was started. I would be interested, Chairman Wheeler, in your answer about settop boxes. Commissioner Pai had an opportunity to address the FCC's recent proposal to unlock set-top boxes. While it may achieve some savings for consumers, which is of interest, I'm also concerned about copyright protections.

If you would just speak to whether, in your view, the proposal would alter or affect in any way copyright protections?

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you very much, Senator.

Congress was very clear to us in the Telecom Act, saying that there shall be—not "may," "there shall"—that the Commission shall ensure that there are competitive choices for consumers in navigation devices. And "devices" in our world is both hardware and software.

And the reality is that 99 percent of cable and satellite subscribers today do not have those choices. Congress was clear. You have to have choices.

So then Congress came back and said we want you to put the DSTAC committee together that Commissioner Pai was talking about and advise on that.

SET-TOP BOXES AND ALTERNATIVE DEVICES OR APPS

So what our proposal is, is to open up the process so that there are alternative devices or apps that can be used by consumers, so they don't have to keep paying the same monthly fee month after month after month after month, even after the cost of the box has been retired. You can buy it for \$50 at Best Buy, something that you get charged \$10 a month for the rest of your life by your cable operator.

PROTECTING COPYRIGHT

So how you do that and make sure that, for instance, to your point about protecting copyright, is really important. And technology has moved us along so that there are hundreds of millions of devices out there today, from smart TVs to iPhones to smart phones to tablets that are streaming video that are protecting the content. There are services out there like Hulu that are streaming the video to those devices, protecting the content, protecting the advertising, and all of those components.

What we did in our rulemaking is to say that, and this is in two specific paragraphs, paragraph 17 and paragraph 71, where we say that you cannot do anything, that this independent device cannot do anything to affect the content stream. That means infringing on copyright, overlaying ads, all of these other kinds of things.

In fact, the language that we chose to accomplish that is taken directly from the language that the cable industry's cable card uses today, their license agreement, to accomplish the same thing.

But this is a notice of proposed rulemaking. The reason you put out that kind of specificity is to say, okay, tell me where this isn't sufficient. So if there are ways that this isn't sufficient, we're interested and we want to fix it.

Senator COONS. Thank you for the response, and I look forward to working with you and other members of the subcommittee and Commission to ensure intellectual property continues to be respected.

LEVERAGING DATA ACROSS MULTIPLE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO REDUCE IMPROPER PAYMENT

My last quick question, if I might, in the USF enforcement and fraud prevention areas, is the FCC planning to utilize the Treasury's Do Not Pay Center, which leverages data across multiple Federal agencies to reduce improper payment?

Mr. Wheeler. Senator, I'm not sure about that specific program. What I to know is that the Office of Management and Budget

(OMB) has a program that utilizes big data to try and identify where it is. That has been included in this proposal.

Senator Coons. Thank you. Thank you both for your testimony.

Thank you for accommodating.

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you, Senator Coons.

JOINT SALES AGREEMENTS

Commissioner Wheeler, the 2015 and 2016 omnibus included provisions that ordered the FCC to grandfather existing joint sales agreements for 10 years. Since the enactment of the omnibus, the FCC has claimed that past precedents allow the agency to utilize its merger review authority to force companies to get rid of JSAs. You and your staff knew clearly the intention of Congress. Your

You and your staff knew clearly the intention of Congress. Your staff helped craft, working with us, the language and provided

technical assistance.

Given the strong bipartisan support and Congress' clear intent, why are you ignoring these provisions and instead relying on past precedents at the agency to supersede this law?

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you for asking that question, Senator, be-

cause I take this incredibly seriously.

Senator BOOZMAN. You should.

Mr. Wheeler. I do not concur with suggestions that that we were somehow trying to ignore the interest of Congress, if I may explain.

When a license transfer is sold, it takes on a new owner and becomes a new license. All of our precedents in broadcast television and radio have always held that.

I was concerned about this, so I went to the language that you all enacted last year.

Senator BOOZMAN. That we worked on with your staff to write. Mr. WHEELER. And it says a party to a joint sales agreement that was in effect on March 31, et cetera, et cetera, shall not be considered to be in violation of the ownership limitations.

When a sale takes place, that party goes away and a new party comes in. As I say, that has been the precedent of the agency across-the-board. That was our interpretation of what this intent

was here.

Senator BOOZMAN. Well, we are the ones that crafted the bill, so I can tell you what our intent was, and it is not as you perceive it

Mr. Wheeler. And we have heard that now.

Senator BOOZMAN. So I guess the question not for you but a question for ourselves is, as a subcommittee, why should we provide you more resources, if you're not going to follow the laws that we write and expect to be followed?

Commissioner Pai, in your opinion, how should the Commission treat JSAs?

Mr. PAI. Senator, I think, as you put it, we should simply follow the law.

This was no secret. After the FCC decided to retroactively ban these agreements in the spring of 2014, Senator Mikulski, Senator Blunt, and others wrote to us and said, look, we want you to grandfather existing JSAs, JSAs the FCC staff had previously blessed. The agency refused to take heed of that.

So as you observed, Congress passed overwhelmingly this appropriations language. The language is exceedingly clear. Even if that language were not clear, if there was some wiggle room, it's pretty obvious what Congress' intent was.

Nonetheless, the agency is now coming up with these precedents, which don't, I don't believe, apply, given the face of this clear language. I would also point out that the agency has previously said that some of these JSAs would remain in existence.

Again, I quote from the House Appropriations hearing from a couple years ago. "There is nothing in what we were doing that

would make that go away."

Now that's clearly not the case, so that is part of the reason why I agree with Senator Durbin, Senator Schumer, you, and many others who signed this letter, who said Congress' clear intent to preserve JSAs that were lawfully executed prior to the FCC's 2014 rule changes has to be respected. The only way at this point for the FCC to respect it is for you to make it exceedingly clear, notwith-standing any other provision of law or any FCC precedent, existing JSAs as of May 2014 shall be respected.

I'd be more than happy to work with your staff, if you feel it appropriate, to come up with language that won't give the FCC any

arbitrary wiggle room in the future.

Senator BOOZMAN. We appreciate that. But it is sad that we have to do that.

REGULATION OF BROADBAND RATES

Chairman Wheeler, you have said repeatedly that there should be no regulation of broadband rates. At last year's hearing, you clearly stated that you had no problem if Congress enacted an appropriations rider that prevented you from doing so. Yet during the omnibus negotiations, you and the administration lobbied hard to kill the rider.

Why are you stating one position publicly then working behind closed doors to push for the opposite?

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't believe that was the reality.

Again, this is something that is very serious, so I went to the record from last year's hearing and the colloquy that you and I had. And you said, would you have objection to Congress prohibiting the FCC from spending money on rate charges? To which I replied, as you know, we forbore from a lot of sections in title II. There has been a concern raised, well, okay, you know this Commission will stay out of that, but what about the next Commission, if Congress wants to come along and say that is off the table, the de-forbearing, then I'm all for it.

RATE REGULATION VERSUS CAN THE FCC DE-FORBEAR

So the difficulty is that the discussion moved from the question of prohibiting de-forbearing to the broad issue of should there be rate regulation. And if the issue is, does the FCC have rate regulation versus can the FCC de-forbear, then all of a sudden you're gutting the open Internet order, you're gutting the FCC's ability to deal with other issues on an ex-post basis, as opposed to ex-ante,

which is what we were talking about earlier, because at the heart

of everything are rates.

So paid prioritization is a rate issue. Throttling is a rate issue. Blocking is a rate issue. Interconnection is a rate issue. The kind of terms that AT&T agreed to in its merger with DirecTV (DTV) not to use its ability to harm those using its network is a rate issue—not to discriminate, that is the word I was looking for, is a rate issue.

So I look forward to continuing to work with you. We can find legislation that says, no, you may not de-forbear, but that is different from the broader rate issue this seems to have morphed into.

Senator Boozman. Sadly, this is like the last bill that we were talking about, the last regulation. You knew my intent during that testimony. I asked you clearly if you would support, not block, whatever, our intent of going forward with putting that rider in the appropriations.

It didn't get in there. You worked very hard to keep it out.

Commissioner Pai, can you comment?

REGULATING BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS RATES

Mr. Pai. Mr. Chairman, this is pretty simple. The President said he doesn't want the FCC regulating broadband Internet access rates. The chairman has said he doesn't want the FCC regulating ex-ante broadband Internet access rates. This legislation does nothing more than codify this promise.

And it is unfortunate, as you pointed out, that while making the promise before the cameras, nonetheless behind the scenes, apparently, according to you and others, the FCC has not been willing to work with you to come up with a simple codification of what the

FCC has promised to Congress.

Second, all of the argument about ex-ante versus ex-post, it is critical to remember a couple weeks ago, as I pointed out in my opening statement, the chairman said he does want the FCC to have the authority and, in fact, that it does have the authority to

engage in ex-post rate regulation.

However, ex-post only applies the first time you make a decision. Once you say, okay, we decide after the fact that this rate is unreasonable, going forward then you effectively do have ex-ante rate regulation. That is part of the reason why it is important for Congress to speak with a unified voice here to make sure that, look, whatever the demerits of Title II, and there are plenty, nonetheless, we should all be able to agree with what the President said, which is that the FCC should not be in this business.

That is why I think it is important for Congress to speak. And

hopefully, this year, it will get into the final package. Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you.

Senator Moran.

Senator MORAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RURAL CALL COMPLETION

Let me visit a moment about rural call completion. I know that the FCC is attempting to address this problem. The FCC instituted a declaratory ruling, and began requiring quarterly reporting of call completion data. When Commissioner Rosenworcel testified before the Commerce Committee last fall for her renomination, she said that the FCC had begun to receive those reports.

What can you tell us about the initial data? And when will the FCC report or share those results?

Mr. WHEELER. Thank you, Senator.

I think the good news is that what we are seeing is a decline in the problem. There has been about a 30 percent decrease in the rural call completion complaints. That does not mean the issue has gone away.

We are c

We are collecting the data, and what the data is suggesting are two things. One, there have been some instances where it has been necessary for us to take enforcement action. Secondly is that the intercarrier compensation plan, which the Commission set up and is now on a declining basis gradually disappearing, has been creating the regulatory arbitrage which encouraged this in the first place. Fortunately, that is going away.

We have not crossed over to the zero rural call completion problem solution, but I think that we are making some serious progress toward it, both in enforcement and the realities of the economics.

Senator MORAN. When will the FCC report or share the data? Mr. WHEELER. I will get you an answer. I don't know the answer on that specifically, so I will get that for you.

Senator MORAN. Anything, Commissioner Pai?

Mr. PAI. On that question, no.

EDGE PROVIDERS

Senator MORAN. All right. And then let me ask the chairman, then, following up on this privacy issue, and the jurisdiction between the FCC and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), although edge providers are not currently regulated by the FCC, can they soon expect to be?

Mr. Wheeler. No, sir.

Senator MORAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Senator BOOZMAN. Senator Lankford.

Senator Lankford. Thank you.

LIFELINE

I want to continue this conversation about Lifeline, and we are headed on it.

Commissioner Pai did not get a chance to address some of those issues on Lifeline. The purpose, the direction, where is this going in the days ahead, based on the history of it, where we are now, where it looks like we are headed?

Mr. PAI. Excellent questions all, Senator.

I think the very name of the program bespeaks the original purpose, which, as you pointed out, was to provide a lifeline to low-income and other individuals who otherwise would not be able to access things like emergency personnel in a moment of need.

Unfortunately, as to where the program is going, I am not optimistic. Last week, on a very divisive party-line vote, the FCC forced through a number of reforms that are going to expand the fiscal irresponsibility of this program and will not otherwise deliver digital opportunity to people who actually need it.

A couple different points, if I might, with respect to the issues you discussed previously with the chairman.

LIMITING LIFELINE SUBSIDIES

First of all, Commissioner O'Rielly and I had reached an agreement with Commissioner Clyburn on a bipartisan deal, which would have solved the problem for Oklahoma and other areas. Specifically, I proposed that we limit Lifeline subsidies—the tribal subsidy, the \$25 extra subsidy—to areas with 50 people per square mile or less. That would be the people in Tulsa and Reno, Nevada, and suburban areas like Chandler, Arizona, who were not members of a tribe, would not be getting the tribal subsidy. That didn't seem to be too much to ask.

Unfortunately, the chairman's office at the last minute scuttled that deal, which otherwise would have put the program on a much more fiscally sound footing.

It is important to remember that that formula that I proposed would have saved the Lifeline program approximately \$100 million. Each of those dollars could've then been delivered to people who really needed the help in order to get online.

Senator Lankford. So in that formula, you had to be either a tribal member or to be in a tribal area that had a population of 50 per persons or less per square mile?

Mr. PAI. It would be the latter. Yes, if you are in an area with 50 people or less per square mile.

Senator Lankford. So if you're in highly populated tribal area and a tribal member, you still wouldn't have access to it?

Mr. PAI. Correct, because then, almost by definition, you would have enough of a critical mass of people to support more broadband options than you otherwise would have in more remote areas.

TAKING AUTHORITY AWAY FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONS

The second critical thing to remember is that the FCC took away from State Commissions, like the Oklahoma State Commission, the ability to police the fund. It took away, under section 214(e), the State Commissions' ability to certify what is called an eligible telecommunications carrier, ETC.

Every member of the Oklahoma delegation, as you might know, wrote to the FCC on March 25 and said, look, don't do this, because we are the vanguard when it comes to policing waste, fraud, and abuse in the system. By yanking authority from the State like Oklahoma or others that have been forward-thinking, we are just inviting more waste, fraud, and abuse.

LIFELINE ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS

Senator Lankford. So that begs the question. Is there a list somewhere, then, that gets pulled from, because that has been the challenge all along? Is there a list or is there a proposal for a list from the FCC that these are the eligible individuals for the Lifeline program?

Mr. PAI. As far as I know, there's not. That is going to be an ad hoc process going forward.

Senator LANKFORD. So the same thing as it has been, if you can show up with a piece of paper, to be able to show that.

Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHEELER. Thank you, sir.

VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE LIFELINE PROGRAM

What we are putting in place for the first time—and the difficulty with the way the program was designed in the first place was exactly what you said. You show up and you submit to the party who is about to make money off of it and says, trust me. And then we were supposed to say we will trust you, to the person who is about to make money. It required a suspension of disbelief. That was something that we inherited from the previous administration.

What we have done is first to put in place a duplication database, to go to your point from previously, one per household. And secondly, in this new order that we adopted last week, no more fox guarding the hen house. You don't self-certify anymore.

Senator Lankford. So is there a—

ELIGIBILITY VERIFIER PROGRAM

Mr. Wheeler. And two, to put in place a national eligibility verifier program.

So what we build is a database program that dips into the SNAP database, the Medicaid database, the HUD database, et cetera, to find out if the Lankford household is eligible. Only then may somebody move ahead.

So we have centralized and ensured responsibility.

Senator Lankford. So then every provider has access to that, not only someone from this database—and they would know, if someone begins to sign up, are they eligible from this master database. I assume they are pinging FCC or some other location to get that.

Mr. Wheeler. Correct.

Senator Lankford. And then they are also able to determine another provider is not already giving them service, because that was the double dipping.

Mr. Wheeler. Correct.

Senator Lankford. So they know if you are AT&T or Sprint or T-Mobile, whatever it may be, "I'm sorry. You already have a T-Mobile phone in this one, and we are AT&T." Is that correct?

Mr. Wheeler. Yes, sir.

Senator Lankford. And from that list, then you are saying that you cannot get more than one per household, because I know there's been a lot of conversation about multiple households. If there is a misspelling, if you do "Dr." one time and "Drive" in another one for your address, you end up with two per household.

other one for your address, you end up with two per household.

What is the maximum per household right now, because it has been one per family and that seems to be loosely defined where there could be multiple in household?

Mr. Wheeler. You're absolutely right. The difficulty was because if you are in self-certification, somebody comes in and say they are "R. Smith" and somebody comes in and says they are "Ralph Smith," and it becomes two different people.

We have eliminated that opportunity in this and made sure that, first of all, Ralph Smith is qualified, and second, there is nobody else at Ralph Smith's address who is getting this.

Senator Lankford. Do the providers have access to this data-

Mr. Wheeler. Yes.

Senator Lankford. Or do they have access if someone comes in and makes the request? How does that happen? Does it go to you and they give an address, and they just send it to you and you're checking the database? Or do providers have access?

Mr. Wheeler. Someone comes forward and says I would like to participate. The first question is, let me find out if you're eligible, and you ping the database. Then that answers the question as to whether or not-

Senator Lankford. Can individuals also ping that database or just providers?

Mr. Wheeler. No. sir.

Senator Lankford. Because my question is, how do providers not send out a notification to individual subscribers and say, hey, if you want an additional service, we could ask at XYZ service, and by the way, you also are eligible for this \$9.25 additional, so it will really be free to you. So if you sign up for this, then we will also add this. And the provider gets an extra \$9.25, because there are people that are not currently taking it that are paying their bill.

Mr. WHEELER. That is not the goal, and I would—

Senator Lankford. I am aware it is not the goal. I'm trying

Mr. Wheeler. No. And I would look forward to coming back and working with you to make sure that that doesn't happen.

Senator Lankford. That is something we're going to have to work on long term.

Mr. Pai, thoughts or questions? Mr. Pai. A couple points, Senator.

NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY DATABASE

First, this is old news. In 2012, the FCC said that there would be a national eligibility database. In 2013, that didn't happen. The FCC fell down on the job. I'm afraid that this time around, I wouldn't be all that much more optimistic.

Senator Lankford. Does the database exist right now? Or is it something in future planning?

Mr. PAI. I'm not sure exactly what the majority has in mind, but that database as described does not exist currently.

There is a database that currently carriers can override, and that is part of the reason why we are seeing some carriers now simply bypassing it, rejecting the "no" answer they get from it in order to sign up customers.

One quick point, if I might, Senator. This entire enterprise we are talking about, you might be surprised to know, doesn't support broadband. The FCC explicitly rejected my bipartisan agreement which would have said, look, in 2015, the FCC told us that broadband was 25 megabits per second connectivity. So I said, well, that is what people should get, wired connection of 25 megabits per second, 4G LTE for wireless. The FCC explicitly rejected that.

It seems to me that if, as the chairman said a year ago, 25 megabits per second connection has become "table stakes in 21st century communications," poor Americans deserve just as much digital opportunity as anybody else.

FREE SERVICE OR A SUBSIDY SERVICE

Senator Lankford. So one of the big questions here also goes back to, is this a free service or is this a subsidy? And where are we headed for this? Is this a free service that is being provided to people or a subsidy so that they can get access?

Mr. PAI. I certainly have no optimism that the FCC is not going to go all the way to a full subsidy. It is traditionally supposed to

be a partial subsidy to exempt some of the cost.

Senator LANKFORD. Right.

Chairman Wheeler, you and I talked about this last year as well. Is this a free service or a subsidy service?

Mr. Wheeler. Thank you, sir.

I think what you're going to see is you're going to see a series of options for consumers. It could include free. Whether it will include free—

Senator Lankford. Broadband or phone or either one?

Mr. Wheeler. I don't know because of the pricing that the carriers will have to decide. Whether they can provide broadband service at \$9.25 a month for free is an issue that will have to be resolved. But I think that there will be layers.

Senator Lankford. Right.

Mr. Wheeler. I'm sure that the free, voice only, which exists

today, will be out there.

Senator Lankford. Right. Because my concern on this is that the pilot program that FCC did, 14 different areas, if I remember this correctly, plus Puerto Rico, and they determined, where it was free, they had wide usage. Where it was \$20 and people were getting \$9.25, no one signed up. Where it was something less than that, they would sign up for a while, and then they would drop out.

So basically, people are signing up, if it was free. And if it wasn't

free, they weren't signing up.

So is it an expectation of something different? This goes back to the question the chairman was pressing on as well. You seem to be leaning in toward we need to have more ability to be able to control the price of broadband. At the same time, we are leaning in toward providing a subsidy for broadband, knowing that the only people who are really going to take the Lifeline subsidy are those who are completely subsidized. The concern is that there is going to be an equal push here to say to providers, we are going to set the price for you. Otherwise, the Federal taxpayer is going to have to pay for more for USF to be able to cover more people, because we really have to get it for free.

Tell me where I'm wrong.

Mr. Wheeler. So I think what we are trying to say, sir, is that here is \$9.25, and we believe that the market will offer services in different types of equipment, different types of throughput, different types of data caps, et cetera, that will have multiple choices.

So we have to walk away from the old Lifeline concept, which was a black dial telephone or a cell phone where we will dictate,

and go to the concept of the market determining both what carriers will offer and what consumers will choose. And I don't know the answer to that.

BROADBAND DELIVERED TO HOMES

Senator Lankford. The concern really is that once we get into broadband delivered to a home at \$9.25, there is a computer that has to be attached to that, there's a router that has to be attached to that, there is virus software that has to be attached to that, there are updates that have to be attached to that. There is a whole series of things there. Or you are talking about \$9.25 for a smart phone, which is obviously not going to cover the cost of the voice and of the data that is coming into it as well.

This increasing complexity seems to come up of what else has to be attached to it to be able to make work. And it seems like the budget caps are being hedged here at the \$2 billion, that it could go more than that. We have already, in the last 10 years, doubled the USF.

I'm trying to figure out, for every other paying consumer that pays full price for all these things, how far their taxes are going to go up on this USF tax to offset the tremendous needs over here, once you start stepping into this.

This is no longer about reaching out for emergency services. This is so you can do your homework and so you can do job applications and so you can watch cat videos on YouTube. This opens up a wide variety of things here, and I'm trying to figure out exactly where this is going and how far it goes.

Mr. Wheeler. What we are trying to do is not be overly intrusive into dictating how the market works, other than to put caps on so that it is going to be hard to watch a cat video, because we want there to be uses that are for homework, are for finding jobs.

So there will be 500 megabits, a gig, and 2 gigs as the top of the whole thing. For a couple gigs, you're going to have a hard time watching cat videos.

Senator Lankford. Mr. Chairman, I am way over time. I apologize for that.

Senator BOOZMAN. Thank you for a good line of questioning, Senator Lankford.

We do appreciate you being here, Chairman Wheeler, Commissioner Pai.

We also wish you a very, very happy birthday for the rest of the day.

We appreciate our staffs working so hard, my staff and Senator Coons' staff, in setting all this up.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

If there are no further questions, the hearing record will remain open until next Tuesday, April 12, at noon, for subcommittee members to submit any statements or questions to the witnesses for the record.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Commission for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO HON. TOM WHEELER

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JOHN BOOZMAN

Question. The upcoming broadcast auction will be a complex undertaking, and many believe the 39-month window for implementation will prove difficult to meet. How is the FCC planning to meet this challenge, and what are your thoughts regarding recent calls for the FCC to utilize a third party to serve as transition administrator? How can we be confident the Commission will devote adequate resources to implementation?

Answer. Like the auction itself, the transition will be an inter-disciplinary effort that involves multiple bureaus and offices within the Commission. Accordingly, we have marshalled all available resources and highly skilled personnel to support our intra-agency Incentive Auction Task Force as it follows through with this essential process. We recently appointed a highly qualified Deputy Chair for Transition to the task force to specifically focus on planning for and implementing the post-auction transition. In this role, she will ensure that the transition has the attention and cross-bureau coordination it requires.

We believe that a 39-month transition period is sufficient for stations to apply for a construction permit (3 months) and move to their new channels (36-month Construction Period), while also enabling forward auction winners to get access to their newly acquired spectrum as quickly as possible, thus ensuring a successful incentive

auction.

The Commission has created a framework that gives stations every opportunity to remain on the air, even if time runs short due to unforeseen circumstances. To assist stations, the Commission will permit 6-month extensions for stations that, for reasons beyond their control, cannot complete the modifications to their facilities during their construction period.

Additionally, special temporary authority may be granted to operate on a new channel using a temporary facility while they complete their tower modifications. Eligible broadcasters can also request special temporary authority to operate on a channel in the TV band that is available because it was relinquished by a winning

bidder in the auction.

The Commission is also committed to establishing fair and efficient process for reimbursing broadcasters' relocation costs. As part of that process, the FCC commissioned the Widelity Report to more fully understand the types of costs that would be required, and the magnitude of those costs, to help make efficient use of the Broadcaster Relocation Fund.

The Commission's Media Bureau adopted a catalog of expenses as guidance, which will serve as a means of facilitating the process of being reimbursed by setting forth categories of expenses. The Commission also plans to engage a reimbursement administrator to facilitate the disbursement of funds. It recently solicited proposals for this position and will shortly announce the selection of the administrator.

The Incentive Auction Task Force is developing a transition schedule that will maximize the efficiency of this transition and minimize service disruptions. The Commission recognizes that many different variables are at play that will affect when an individual station can successfully transition, including weather and seasonal issues, daisy chains and interference issues, and availability of equipment and crews. We will take into account how many stations actually need to be repacked, and the specific characteristics of each, in determining the repacking schedule.

The Commission continues to work closely with broadcasters to obtain important input from the industry on planning a successful transition, taking into account all of those different variables. We have also continue to have discussions with representatives of the wireless industry, who obviously have a stake in an efficient transition process. We anticipate further interaction with all affected stakeholders

as we develop, refine and ultimately implement this transition plan.

Question. The ability of financial institutions to communicate with consumers about pertinent account information can help prevent identity theft and stolen data, and give consumers the chance to receive other important information about their account. Yet, because of some of the conditions that must be met under the FCC's recent Omnibus TCPA Ruling to make these important calls, it is difficult for financial institutions to have assurances that they are not in violation of some technicality when making them.

What is the FCC doing to address these concerns voiced by financial institutions

since the ruling?

Answer. The Commission gave full consideration to the impact its ruling would have on all petitioners, including businesses of all sizes. Consistent with our rules, the Commission sought public comment on all of the petitions addressed in the 2015 Declaratory Ruling. Based on this record, the Commission granted relief to some businesses, including a petitioner who provided time-sensitive healthcare robocall alerts. Where the Commission denied relief, based on the statute and Commission precedent, the ruling nevertheless provided clarity and a roadmap for compliance.

The Commission specifically considered the concerns of the American Bankers Association (ABA) in its Declaratory Ruling. ABA filed a Petition seeking an exemption for four types of financial-related calls: (1) potential fraud or identity theft, (2) data security breaches, (3) steps to take to prevent identity theft following a data breach; and (4) money transfers. The Commission granted ABA relief on all four types of messages, subject to certain conditions, including that they be free to the

I am committed to enforcing the TCPA, which is designed to protect consumers from unwanted calls and texts. Consumers value their privacy, regardless of whether unwanted efforts to reach them target their home landlines or wireless phones. At the same time, the Commission in the Omnibus decision provided relief where it found consumers would welcome the messages and the law gives us flexibility.

Question. Do you think it was Congress' intent when enacting the TCPA to limit communications between financial institutions and their customers and members?

Answer. Congress tasked the Commission with enforcing the law and expressly empowered consumers with a private right of action. The Commission understands the legitimate needs of businesses to communicate with their customers, but it is important that we strike the appropriate balance that protects the needs of consumers. Accordingly, we believe we have struck the right balance between consumer privacy and businesses' need to communicate with consumers.

Question. The FCC recently released details of a draft rule to exempt autodialer calls to collect Federal debt from Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) restrictions.

Has the FCC considered whether such changes are also appropriate for collecting debts owed to federally insured financial institutions, like credit unions and banks? Answer. Section 301 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, which amends the codified Telephone Consumer Protection Act, creates an exception to the TCPA's prior express consent requirement for automated calls to cellular or residential telephones for the purpose of collecting debts owed to or guaranteed by the United States.

As with any legislation enacted by Congress, we followed the statutory requirements and initiated a rulemaking procedure to comply with our legal mandate. We will consider all issues raised in the record in response to our NPRM as we move forward to implement the Congressionally mandated exemption.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR CHRISTOPHER A. COONS

UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND PROGRAM EFFICIENCY

Question. How would the additional funds requested in the budget for Universal Service Fund (USF) Enforcement be used to help reduce improper payments?

Answer. As noted in the Commission's fiscal year 2017 budget request, we have determined that the USF program would benefit from the implementation of technology to identify, detect, and prevent improper payments before they have an opportunity to occur. By applying "predictive analytics" to USF claims to identify ab-normal or suspicious patterns prior to payments going out, we can better limit im-proper payments and increase the effectiveness of our efforts to detect and prevent fraud.

To achieve this goal, we would acquire and implement data mining technology to apply predictive models to the highest risks in the USF program. If the FCC successfully integrates this tool into the USF claims process, we would increase the effectiveness of our limited enforcement resources by detecting patterns of non-compliance with FCC rules in the program.

Using this analysis, our staff would also increase the flow of actionable information to Commission enforcement partners such as the Office of Inspector General and Department of Justice. Finally, over time, the cost of this system would yield a significant return on investment in terms of decreased improper payments, making more funds available for the purposes that the USF programs are intended to

Question. Please explain the roles of FCC and Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) in enforcement and fraud reduction for USF Programs. What is the responsibility of each entity, and how do the two organizations work together on this topic?

Answer. The Commission's Enforcement Bureau (EB) serves as the FCC's lead for investigating potential violations of the FCC's rules and recommending penalties for wrongdoers as necessary. The Enforcement Bureau has focused significant attention on USF-related matters. When conducting its investigations of USF matters, EB utilizes the legal expertise of the Wireline Competition Bureau and Office of General Counsel as well as operational support from the Office of Managing Director. The FCC's Office of Inspector General conducts its own audits of USF beneficiaries and coordinates with the Department of Justice when it finds any potential criminal be-

The FCC has a longstanding relationship with USAC going back almost 20 years. The FCC has worked to continually learn from its experiences with USF implementation and its relationship with USAC to strengthen the controls over USF beneficiary payments. More specifically, the FCC previously directed USAC to develop two separate programs, the Beneficiary and Contributor Audit Program (BCAP) and Payment Quality Assurance (PQA) program to help reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in the program. BCAP is designed to measure rates of program compliance among universal service beneficiaries and contributors. In administering the BCAP, USAC

universal service beneficiaries and contributors. In administering the BCAP, USAC utilizes audit approaches tailored to both the distinctive features of the participant's organization and the specific amounts of money being audited.

The PQA Program compliments the BCAP program. Under the PQA program, USAC assesses specific payments made to select beneficiaries in all four USF programs to determine if these payments were made in accordance with FCC rules. Both the BCAP and PQA are useful in deterring those who would attempt to violate the FCC's rules related to USF. BCAP and PQA raise awareness among USF program participants that oversight is ongoing and that they may be selected for an audit or subject to a payment review.

Finally, the information derived from the BCAP and PQA programs provides useful information for both our EB and OIG. Pursuant to the FCC's "Memorandum of Understanding" with USAC, the staff at USAC are directed to provide any information for both our EB and OIG. tion about potential wrongdoing to EB and the OIG and to cooperate with the FCC

as it conducts follow up investigations.

Question. What else is the FCC doing to reduce waste in each USF program?

Answer. Despite a lack of additional funds to increase our enforcement focus and modernize our related IT resources, the FCC has taken a number of affirmative actions to reduce waste, fraud and abuse of all USF programs; to hold accountable those found to be in violation of Commission rules; and to stem improper payments, not all of which rise to the level of fraud.

First, we initiated the USF Strike Force within EB to focus on these issues, perform cross-agency investigations, and work with law enforcement and our OIG to better coordinate and harmonize efforts. In fiscal year 2016, the Strike Force has

already taken action in two significant cases:

-E-rate Settlement. In December 2015, the Bureau, led by the USF Strike Force, reached a settlement with the New York City Department of Education (NYC DOE), the Nation's largest school district, regarding allegations of competitive bidding violations stemming from NYC DOE's involvement in the USF E-rate bidding violations stemming from NYC DOE's involvement in the USF E-rate Program. The NYC DOE settlement was the largest resolution of a USF E-rate Program investigation in the FCC's history. As part of the consent decree, NYC DOE paid a \$3 million fine, relinquished claims to its then-pending requests for USF E-rate funds, and was required to appoint an independent compliance

Lifeline Rule Violations. In April 2016, the Commission issued an NAL against Total Call Mobile, Inc., proposing a forfeiture of over \$51 million for violations of the FCC's Lifeline rules related to systemic and egregious misconduct by sales agents that resulted in the enrollment of tens of thousands of duplicate and ineligible consumers. The investigation was led by the USF Strike Force and represented the largest proposed fine in the history of the Lifeline program.

The NAL also ordered Total Call Mobile, Inc., to explain the following: (1) why the Commission should not order USAC to suspend all of the company's Lifeline reimbursements; (2) why the Commission should not revoke approval of the company's eligible telecommunications carrier (ETC) compliance plan; and (3) why the Commission should not initiate proceedings to revoke the company's Commission-approved authorizations.

Last year, the Bureau also settled a Lifeline investigation with AT&T and SNET. In that case, AT&T and SNET agreed to pay \$10.9 million in penalties for overbilling the FCC's Lifeline program. The \$10.9 million in penalties resulting from these settlements were in addition to the refund payments that the companies made to fully reimburse the Lifeline program for ineligible customers. In addition, AT&T

and SNET were required to adopt rigorous compliance plans, including designating a senior corporate manager to serve as a compliance officer, developing a comprehensive compliance plan, and reporting regularly to the Enforcement Bureau on compliance, as well as other steps designed to ensure it is not overbilling the Life-

line program.

Rule revisions since I became Chairman have had a solid, positive impact on reducing waste, fraud and abuse. For instance, the recent Lifeline Order makes certain that we avoid waste fraud and abuse issues previously endemic to the program. Building on the 2012 Lifeline Reform Order that enacted comprehensive reforms to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse, in June 2015 the Commission adopted a Lifeline Further Notice that proposed to modernize Lifeline by restructuring the program to better support 21st Century communications.

On March 31, 2016, the Commission then adopted an Order that followed through on the June 2015 modernization proposals that will make broadband more available and affordable for low-income consumers participating in the Lifeline program, while taking additional steps to protect the integrity of the fund. The recent Lifeline

Modernization Order:

- -Allows low-income consumers to apply the \$9.25 per month support not only to bundled voice and data service packages, but also to stand-alone broadband
- -Encourages wider participation in the program by broadband providers;

-Gives consumers competitive service options;

- Sets minimum service standards that would ensure that supported services meet modern needs;
- Establishes a National Eligibility Verifier to remove eligibility decisions from providers and to further deter waste and abuse; and Establishes a budget mechanism to minimize Lifeline's impact on ratepayers.

In addition, over the last few years following the 2012 Reform Order, the Lifeline program has exhibited a consistent downward trajectory in disbursements. Disbursements peaked at \$2.2 billion in 2012 and dropped consistently through last year when the program disbursed \$1.51 billion.

With respect to the E-rate program, the Commission also took important steps in the E-rate Modernization Orders in 2014 to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in the

E-rate program. For example:

- -To assist fraud investigations and allow the Commission to pursue fraud claims under the False Claims Act:
- We extended the E-rate document retention from 5 years to 10 years after the latter of the last day of the applicable funding year, or the service delivery deadline for a funding request.

-We also clarified that E-rate applicants and service providers must allow

fraud investigators onto their premises.

- -We also instituted pricing transparency measures that make E-rate prices publicly available, which shine a light on whether service providers offer lowest corresponding price rule-compliant prices and enable applicants to make cost-effective purchases.
- -To eliminate incentives for applicants and service providers to agree to wasteful spending for WiFi services, we adopted funding budgets for purchases of

With respect to the High-Cost program, the Commission has taken steps to ensure that recipients use high-cost support only for its intended purpose of maintaining and extending communications services to rural, high-cost areas. In October 2015, the Commission released a public notice listing a number of expenses that eligible telecommunications carriers are not permitted to recover through high-cost support. More recently, in the *Rate of Return Reform Order*, the Commission adopted a rule to limit excessively high operating expenses and capital investments by rate-of-return carriers and sought further comment on other measures to ensure that highcost funds are used only for universal service purposes.

Question. Please explain how the FCC leverages the data of other Federal organizations to reduce improper payments. To what extent does the FCC utilize Treasury's "Do Not Pay Center", which leverages data from multiple Federal agencies to reduce improper payments, or if the FCC does not use the Do Not Pay Center,

please explain why.

Answer. The FCC and USAC are committed to collecting universal service contributions and disbursing payments to program beneficiaries that are accurate, timely, properly documented, and in compliance with rules established by the FCC. Utilizing USAC's historical data, the FCC and USAC monitor ongoin beneficiary

payments to try to identify potential issues, and when there is enough evidence of a problem, the FCC may direct USAC to put a funding hold on a beneficiary until the issues can be resolved. When there is enough evidence of intentional rule violations, beneficiaries may also be barred from further participation in any of the USF

programs

The FCC has been utilizing Do Not Pay for its own payments for some time now. Seeing its potential benefit for USF, the FCC approached the Department of the Treasury to determine if USAC could access the Do Not Pay system. As a result, the FCC has completed an application for USAC requesting that Treasury grant them access to the Do Not Pay system. Treasury is currently reviewing the FCC's request, and the FCC hopes to have USAC granted access in the near future.

Question. Through the E-rate program, the FCC pays a portion of the cost of broadband service for schools and libraries.

What portion of the costs does the FCC pay?

Answer. The E-rate program pays between 90 percent and 20 percent of the cost of monthly recurring broadband services for eligible schools and libraries, and consortia of eligible schools and libraries. The percentage of broadband services paid for by E-rate is determined by poverty level, and rurality, with the highest poverty school districts receiving funding to pay 90 percent of the cost of their broadband

In 2014, the Commission raised the annual E-rate cap to \$3.9 billion (indexed to inflation) to ensure it can meet the broadband and WiFi needs of all eligible schools and libraries as those needs continue to grow. For this school year, the program has committed almost \$2 billion for broadband and voice services for schools and libraries, and more than \$1.3 billion for WiFi. In Delaware alone, schools and libraries have received funding commitments of \$5,976,448.42 for this funding year, and \$21,299,637.30 over the last 5 years.

Our rules require E-rate applicants to engage in a competitive bid process for Erate supported services, to use price as the primary factor in selecting the winning bid, and to select the most cost-effective option, which is critical in protecting

against waste, fraud and abuse.

Question. What should be done or is being done for schools or libraries that are

unable to pay the remaining costs that are not covered by the FCC?

Answer. When the Commission modernized the E-rate program in 2014, it adopted a number of changes to the program designed to drive down prices paid by schools and libraries for broadband services. Among other things, the Commission:

- 1. Made E-rate pricing information publicly available so that applicants can compare the prices they are getting with the prices others schools and libraries are etting and to encourage service providers to offer competitive pricing;
- 2. Equalized the treatment of Lit and Dark Fiber, so that schools and libraries can seek bids for lit or dark fiber and purchase the most cost effective option;
- 3. Made self-provisioned networks eligible for E-rate support, so that, in locations where applicants cannot purchase lit leased services at an affordable price, they have the option of building their own networks; and

4. Offered additional E-rate funding for special construction charges when needed to get fiber to a school or library.

E-rate will match State funding of special construction charges dollar-for-dollar up to an additional 10 percent of the cost of special construction. This will benefit schools and libraries where the cost of getting connections from a provider to the school or library has been cost- prohibitive.

NEXT GENERATION 911

Question. The FCC recently convened a task force to review the state of the 911 emergency system and its transition to NextGen technology. What were their rec-

Answer. The Task Force on Optimal PSAP Architecture (TFOPA or Task Force), a Federal Advisory Committee to the Commission, released its Consolidated Report on January 29, 2016.

The full text of the report can be accessed at https://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/911/ TFOPA/TFOPA_FINALReport_012916.pdf.

The key recommendations are summarized in Section 3 of the Report. In brief,

the Task Force concluded:

-The successful transition to Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) is dependent upon a cohesive, strong statewide 9-1-1 planning and coordinating mechanism in all States to facilitate the timely and efficient deployment of new technology and the retirement of legacy 9-1-1 systems.

-The concept of "cooperative Federalism" should govern the transition of existing 9-1-1 networks to NG9-1-1. Legal authority over different elements of 9-1-1 exists at the State, regional and Federal levels. State statutes convey authority for State and local officials to direct oversight and operation of 9-1-1 funding and deployment and to assure the responsiveness of such systems. Federal agencies, such as the FCC, DOT/NHTSA, OHS, DOJ, and others have interests in assisting in the efficient and cost-effective deployment of NG9-1-1 systems nationwide but have, in varying degrees, limited statutory authority to address certain issues.

-The Task Force endorsed the need to (i) develop a State-level cost-effective, efficient architecture for NG9-1-1, and (ii) to develop mechanisms to protect Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) infrastructure against cyber intrusions.

In the area of cybersecurity, the Task Force recommended introduction of a new security layer known as Emergency Communications Cybersecurity Center (EC3) into PSAP network architectures. The Task Force also recommended leveraging existing cyber defense capabilities, such as the OHS NCC, NCCIC, MS-ISAC and existing State level Fusion centers, for cybersecurity information and assistance.

-The Task Force recommended that 9-1-1 authorities explore the use of shared infrastructure models and embrace strategies to collaborate and share resources

when transitioning to NG9-1-1.

-The Task Force recommended development of a national system for collection and analysis of standardized administrative data, operational data, cost data and CAD data to provide PSAPs and 9-1-1 authorities with essential information to substantiate decisions and improvements.

The Task Force examined potential NG9-1-1 funding options for State and local governments, recommending that States adopt funding approaches that

are technologically neutral and sustainable.

Question. Why have many communities been unable to make the digital transition?

Answer. Communities face many challenges in making the transition to NG9-1-1, including technical, operational, training, and funding challenges. As a result, progress toward the transition has varied widely across communities, States, and

Question. What more needs to be done to ensure that Public Safety Answering

Points have the resources they need to upgrade to advanced technologies?

Answer. The recommendations of the Task Force Report provide a detailed "blueprint" of potential steps that would assist PSAPs in making the transition to NG9-1-1. It is essential that State and local 9-1-1 authorities have access to appropriate resources to ensure that 911 services will meet the needs of their communities and can take full advantage of the benefits of NG9-1-1. The Task Force Report also underscores the need for greater focus on the NG9-1-1 transition at the national level, including from Congress, to ensure that the transition is truly nationwide and does not leave under-resourced communities behind.

SET-TOP BOXES

Question. How would your proposal to unlock set-top boxes protect the intellectual

property rights of content producers and prevent widespread piracy?

Answer. The new proposed rules would create a framework for providing device manufacturers, software developers and others the information they need to introduce innovative new technologies, while at the same time maintaining strong security, copyright and consumer protections. In the current television market, digital rights management (DRM) platforms offer rigorous protection against unauthorized copying and other violations of content owner rights. DRM platforms are not developed by content owners or MVPDs, but rather, by businesses with expertise in DRM.

The FCC's set-top box proposal would in no way alter the role of DRM in the television ecosystem. Content owners would remain free to select the DRM platforms that they prefer. Developers of competitive set-top boxes and mobile apps would license the DRM technology and satisfy compliance requirements. That's the very same way that current set-top boxes support DRM, and the same way that competitive devices and apps already support DRM for online video.

Question. Currently, content producers negotiate with cable providers and other distributors over how the content will be displayed and details over advertisements, in order to recoup their production costs. How would the proposal affect these agreements and the ability for content producers to recoup their production costs?

Answer. The proposal will not have any effect on content producers agreements or ability to recoup production costs. It is the goal of the Commission to fully protect these agreements and we are having constructive conversations with the content community to best understand how the Commission can ensure that the final rules will fully honor and protect content producers.

Question. What is the estimated timeline for a final standard to be operational? Would this process result in the creation of a standard that was obsolete by the time

it was ready to be used?

Answer. Our overarching goal is to fulfill the mandate of Section 629 and ensure that consumers have choice as to how they access their video programming. The proposal specifically sought comment on having a standards body create the technical standards so that any such standard could be updated as technology changes, similar to the way that standards bodies create and update the technical standards for mobile phones. The Commission also sought comment on an appropriate timeframe for a standards body to complete this work.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JERRY MORAN

Question. Most small and medium-sized MVPDs license a significant portion of their programming through a single buying group, the National Cable Television Cooperative (NCTC). Existing law clearly indicates that Congress intended a "buying group" to have protections under the program access rules. However, in practice, the FCC's current rules prevent buying groups structured like NCTC from availing themselves of the program access rules.

In October 2012, the FCC issued an FNPRM on its definition of a "buying group" and sought comment on this and other related matters. The issue has now been before the FCC for over 3 years. I understand that the Media Bureau has been evaluating the record in this proceeding for some time, and that some progress was made toward resolving this issue last fall. When can we expect the FCC to take action?

What has been the cause of the delay?

Answer. The Commission's staff evaluated the record and potential options and determined that the record requires more details and a thorough review of available data and information prior to moving ahead with a draft Order. Accordingly, I have directed the Commission's staff to work with industry stakeholders to bolster the record in the coming months. I will keep the Committee apprised of progress in this

Question. Please provide this subcommittee and make public a list and approximate schedule for any and all upcoming auctions the FCC will undertake in fiscal

Answer. The Commission expects to be engaged in the 39 month Incentive Auctions repacking process through fiscal year 2017. Due to the allocation of limited Commission resources, we have not yet scheduled additional auctions into the following calendar year. We do expect to expend resources on additional spectrum auction development and hold spectrum and universal service auctions within the next 2 years. These auctions will require modernization of the Commission's legacy auction application system to incorporate essential security requirements, as outlined in our fiscal year 2017 budget. The failure to receive these funds will delay new auctions planning and development. Planned but unscheduled spectrum auctions in-

-3.5 GHz Auction: The Commission will hold auctions for the 3.5 GHz band at least every 3 years on an ongoing basis. This will require significant auction resources—among other things, it is an auction of over 520,000 licenses (as compared to, e.g.,AWS-3 with 1614 licenses) that needs to be replicable.

-AWS-3 Re-auction: Following the AWS-3 auction, three licenses remained unsold and 197 licenses were voluntarily returned to the Commission by two entities. The Commission will make these 200 licenses available through a fu-

ture auction.

-FM Auctions: The Commission must hold two FM auctions in the near term.

Also, as directed by Congress in the Spectrum Pipeline Act (part of the Budget Act adopted in 2015), we will be working with NTIA to identify and auction 30 megahertz of spectrum by 2024, and complete reports to Congress that identify an additional 50 megahertz by 2022 and another 50 megahertz by 2024.

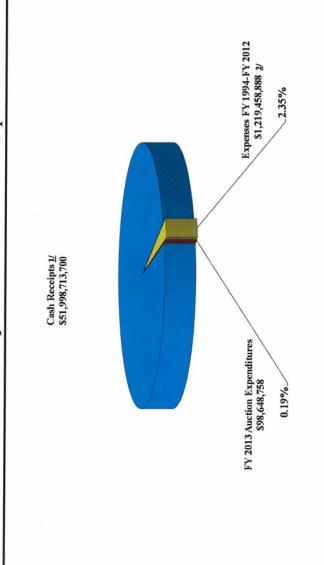
Question. Please provide this subcommittee and make public detailed auction expenditure reports for fiscal year 2013, fiscal year 2014, and fiscal year 2015? These reports should include the Document Number, the Budget Object Classification

Code (BOCC), a description of each expense, the Destination or Vendor, and the dollar amount. $Answer. \ \, \text{The Commission has always met the statutorily required deadline for the submission of the Auctions Expenditure Reports to the appropriate committees as mandated in the law. The fiscal year 2015 Report is not due until September, but I have directed my staff to compile and develop the report as soon as practical for submission to the subcommittee. You will find attached the fiscal year 2013 (Attachment 1) and fiscal year 2014 (Attachment 2) Reports.$

Auction Expenditures for Fiscal Vear 2013



FY 1994 – FY 2013 Expenses to Cash Receipts Breakdown



1/ Total net winning bids collected and deposited into Treasury Deposit Fund. Over 20 year period average cash receipts at \$2,599,935,685 per year.
 2/ Expenses (FY 1994-FY 2012) does not include Administrative Cost of Credit Program.

FCC Spectrum Auction Program FY 2013 Auction Expenditures

Compensation: (1100 - 1300 BOCC Series)

- 1) Personnel Compensation
 - 2) Personnel Benefits
- 3) Unemployment Compensation

Travel & Transportation of Persons: (2100 BOCC Series)

- 1) Domestic Travel
- 2) Foreign Travel3) Leased Passenger Vehicles

Transportation of Things: (2200 BOCC Series)

1) Parcel Post

Rent, Communications, Utilities, and Mail: (2300 BOCC Series)

- 2) Non-GSA Space Rent 1) GSA Space Rent
- 3) Non-GSA Telephone/Fax
 - 4) GSA Telephones
- 5) Mail Services Postage
- 6) Gas/Electric/Other Utilities
 - 7) Messenger Services
- 8) Other Equipment Rental9) Copier Rental

Printing: (2400 BOCC Series)

- 1) Printing/Reproduction
- 2) Printing/Binding/Federal Register

Contracts - Other Services: (2500 BOCC Series)

- 1) Contracts Services Non Federal
- 3) Training/Tuition Fees

2) ADP* Retrieval Service

- 4) Security Investigations Federal
 5) Interagency Contracts
 6) Space Repair/Interior/Exterior
 7) ADP* Software Maintenance
 8) ADP* Equipment Maintenance
 9) Repair Office Equipment/Furniture
 - (0) ADP* Service Contracts

Supplies & Materials: (2600 BOCC Series)

- 1) Supplies & Materials
- 2) Periodicals & Subscriptions

Equipment: (3100 BOCC Series)

- 1) ADP* Equipment
- 2) ADP* Software3) Office Furniture/Equipment
- 4) Telecommunications Equipment

*Automated Data Processing

AUCTION EXPENDITURES - FY 2013

Budget Object Class Code (BOCC)		Auctions Expense 26,357,090
12	Personnel Benefits Unemployment Compensation	7,034,894
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	169,719
22	Transportation of Things	6,800
23	Rents, Communications, Utilities	9,665,042
24	Printing	156,659
25	Contracts - Other Services	52,906,533
26	Supplies and Materials	157,599
31	Equipment	2,190,596
	TOTAL	98,648,758 1/

1/ This total does not include obligations for Credit Reform Program Administrative Costs to support loan activities. These activities are funded from the General Fund of Treasury as provided in the Credit Reform Act. These costs are identified on pages 17-18 of this report.

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
		Compensation		
		Personnel Compensation		\$26,357,090
	=	Total Personnel Compensation		\$26,357,090
		Benefits		
	\neg	Personnel Benefits		\$7.034.894
	12	Total Personnel Benefits		\$7,034,894
		Unemployment Compensation		
	1302	Unemployment Compensation Benefits		
MO-2013-0047	\neg	d unemployment compensation benefits payments for FY 2013	U.S. Department of Labor	\$3.826
	13	Total Unemployment Compensation		\$3,826
	$\overline{}$	Travel and Transportation of Persons		
	_		Aberdeen, MS	\$578
		I person)	Cambridge, MA	968\$
			Chicago, IL	\$352
			Chicago, IL	\$1.628
			Denver, CO	\$983
		1)	Gettysburg, PA	\$514
	_	s/3 people)	Gettysburg, PA	\$628
		ons (1 trip/2 people)	Gettysburg, PA	\$182
		0	Las Vegas, NV	\$305
	2100	rip/1 person)	Las Vegas, NV	\$1,429
	\neg		Los Angeles, CA	\$4,702
	-		Nashville, TN	\$2,523
	\neg	a Annual Conference (1 trip/1 person)	New Orleans, LA	\$307
	2100		New Orleans, LA	\$2,342
	_		Orlando, FL	\$1,498
	\neg		Orlando, FL	\$523
			Philadelphia, PA	\$195
	_		Philadelphia, PA	\$218
	\neg	CM (1 trip/1 person)	San Diego, CA	\$1,251
		3IS (1 trip/1 person)	Santa Rosa, CA	\$2,229
	2100		Union City, GA	\$887
	2100	egy Team Project Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Washington, DC	\$2,240
	2100	2100 Attended FCC Transactions Work (2 trips/1 person) W	Washington, DC	\$837
	2100			

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
	2100	2100 Attended Meeting at NTIA Strategic Planning Workshop (parking)	Arlington. VA	\$14
	2100 A	Attended Meeting at Department of Defense (roundtrip taxi)	Crystal City. VA	923
	2100	<	Washington, DC	620
	2100	Attended Meeting at NTJA (roundtrip taxi)	Washington, DC	SS SS
	2100	Attended Meeting at NTIA (roundtrip taxi)	Washington, DC	\$14
	2120	Foreign Travel		
	2120	Attended 3GPP (1 trip/1 person)	Aruba	\$2,192
	2120	Attended 3GPP RAN Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Austria	\$3,458
	2120	Attended RAN No. 58 Plenary (1trip/1 person)	Barcelona	\$3,382
	2120	Attended RAN4 (1 trip/1 person)	China	\$1,132
	2120	Attended CITEL PCC II (1 trip/2 people)	Columbia	\$5,070
	2120	Attended CEPT WRC WG (1 trip/1 person)	Croatia	\$2,187
	2120	Attended ITU WP 1C Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva	\$1,284
	2120		Geneva	\$9,908
	2120		Geneva	\$8,410
	2120		Geneva	\$6,696
	2120		Geneva	\$2,728
	2120		Geneva	\$6,217
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5A/5B and SG5 (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva	\$6,131
	2120	Attended JTU-R Working Party 5B/5C and RAG (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva	\$5,469
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5D (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva	\$10,478
	2120		Geneva	\$3,748
	2120		Geneva	\$5,501
	2120		Geneva	699'\$\$
	2120	Attended ITU-R WP 6C and Study Group 6/7 (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva	\$7,278
	2120		Germany	\$1,839
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5D (1 trip/2 people)	Japan	\$9,031
	2120	Attended IMO COMSAR (1 trip/2 people)	London	\$8,804
	2120	Attended 3GPP RAN 66 Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Malta	\$4,734
	2120	Attended CITEL PCC II (1 trip/2 people)	Mexico City	\$2,876
	2120	Attended Meeting with Canada for Incentive Auctions (1 trip/2 people)	Ottawa	\$3,046
	2120		Ottawa	\$1,985
	2120		Ottawa	\$2,535
	2120	Attended ICAO WRC Working Group F (1 trip/1 person)	Peru	\$2,171
	2120	Attended 3GPP (1 trip/1 person)	Portugal	\$3,202
	1			
	7917	Leased Passenger Vehicles		
FCC10G0012	2162	Commercial Auto Leasing	Acme Auto Leasing	\$3.394

	-			
Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
FCC10G0017	2162	Commercial Auto Leasing	Jefferson Leasing	\$1,668
	21	Total Travel and Transportation of Persons		\$169,719
	2212	Parcel Post		
FCC13G0005	2212	Express and Ground Domestic Delivery Services	UPS	\$6.800
	22	Total Transportation of Things		86.800
	2311	GSA Space Rent		
MO-2013-0010	2311	Rent for Portal I and II space	GSA Office of Finance	\$6 844 421
	2321	Non-GSA Space Rent		
FCC13J0077	2321	First Call under BPA for storage of FCC records	Cornerstone Records Management, LLC	\$4 649
MO-2013-0002	2321	Rental space for the Gettysburg Facility	Realty Leasing & Management CO	\$1.258.506
			0	
	2331	Non-GSA Telephone/Fax		
FCC10G0011	2331	Local phone service	Verizon Wireless	88
FCC11G0062	2331	Local phone service	Centurylink	\$21,799
FCC12G0119	2331	IP and Data Services/Logical Services	Level 3 Communications	\$10,702
FCC13G0023	2331	Federal Relay Service (FRS)	Sprint	\$5,862
FCC13G0026	2331	Verizon wireless phone services	Verizon Wireless	\$4.622
FCC13G0048	2331	Iridium Satellite phone service	Astrium Services Government, Inc.	\$527
FCC13G0117	2331	AT&T wireless phone services	AT&T Mobile LLC	\$11.207
FCC13G0120	2331	Sprint wireless phone services	Sprint	\$51.214
FCC13G0121	2331	Verizon wireless phone services	Verizon Wireless	\$16,643
FCC13J0135	2331	T-Mobile wireless phone service	T-Mobile USA, Inc.	\$472
FCC13J0139	2331	Verizon wireless phone services	Verizon Wireless	\$684
FCC13P0183	2331	Globalstar satellite phone service	Globalstar USA, LLC	\$2,195
MIA-2013-0013	2331	Secure Enhanced Mobile Satellite Service	DFAS - Denver Center	\$4.049
MIA-2013-0014	2331	FEMA Offsite Bill for Telecom Service	FEMA	\$3.549
	2332	GSA Telephones		
FCC11G0057	2332	MCI Long Distance Service	MCI Communications Svcs, Inc.	\$6,048
FCC11G0058	2332	Sprint Video Teleconferencing Service	Sprint	\$525
FCC11G0059	2332	AT&T Audio Conferencing Service	AT&T	\$7,980
FCC11G0061	2332	Century link dedicated circuits and phone number for toll free service	Centurylink	\$9,660
FCC12G0025	2332	GSA phone service for HFDF Facilities	GSA Office of Finance	\$15.847

Document Number BOCC	DOCA			
FCC12G0036	2332	Measured Trusted Instruct Constant Office Office	Destination/Vendor	Total
200000000	4000	training at Training Training Services (WHIFS)	Centurylink	\$143,859
FCC12G0034	7337	Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Services (MTIPS)	Sprint	\$38,015
FCC12G0061	2332	Century link Wide Area Network (WAN) services	Centurylink	\$79,274
FCC12G0167	2332	Sprint Dual Internet Circuits	Sprint	\$28,635
MIA-2013-0015	2332	GSA-FTS2001 contract phone bills	GSA Office of Finance	\$35,747
MIA-2013-0016	2332	GSA-AT&T Crossover contract phone bills	GSA Office of Finance	\$18,555
MIA-2013-0017	2332	GSA-WITS3/LSA contract phone bills	GSA Office of Finance	\$205,634
	2222			
	6333	Mail Service/Postage		
MO-2013-0001	2333	Metered mail service for Gettysbug Facility	USPS (Francotyp-Postalia)	\$46,900
MO-2013-0073	2333	Metered mail service for Headquarters' Facility	USPS (Hasler)	\$12,600
	2335	Gac/Pietric/Other Hillitie		
MO-2013-0018	2335	HVAC Shutrloom Sequencine - Portrale II		
MO-2013-0019	2335	Security Ballarde Maintenance	Cox Office of Finance	277
MO-2013-0020	2335	HAAC extra pleritie and recognition maintenance - TWP 206	USA Utilice of Finance	\$1,229
MO-2013-0021	2335	te From Community Boars 114 AC are already 1 Treezed	USA Utilice of Finance	\$1,806
MO-2013-0022	2225	TST TOOL COMPUTER KNOOM IT VAL. CALIB ERCEITIC AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE	GSA Office of Finance	\$17,108
NO-2013-0022	6662	TI YAC - Fotals III	GSA Office of Finance	\$13,736
MO-2013-0023	2335	Courtyard lights maintenance	GSA Office of Finance	\$6,107
MO-2013-0024	2335	HVAC - 6th Floor	GSA Office of Finance	\$57,975
MO-2013-0025	2335	HVAC extra electric and preventive maintenance - 6th Floor	GSA Office of Finance	\$11,106
MO-2013-0026	2335	Security maintenance and monitoring 6th Floor, Suite CY-80 & Penthouse	GSA Office of Finance	\$10,970
MO-2013-0027	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	Columbia Gas of Penn., Inc.	\$8,800
MO-2013-0027	2335	ATS Units, HVAC extra electric & preventive maintenance	GSA Office of Finance	\$242,501
MO-2013-0028	2335	Utilities for garage	Potomac Electric Power Company	\$13,300
MO-2013-0029	2335	Utilities water bill for Gettysburg, PA facility	Gettysburg Municipal Authority	\$1,408
MO-2013-0030	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	MET-ED	\$88
MO-2013-0031	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	MET-ED	\$116,370
MO-2013-0037	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	Cumberland Township Authority	\$6,600
MOC-2013-CC-0046	2335	Cleaning of warehouse of solid waste	JPMorgan Chase	\$490
	2336	IRM Telecommunications Services		
MO-2013-0007	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Hawaiian Telcom	\$45
MO-2013-0008	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Verizon	\$20
MO-2013-0009	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Verizon California	\$62
MO-2013-0020	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Verizon	\$290
MO-2013-0021	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Pacific Telemanagement Services	\$258
MO-2013-0078	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Corint	200

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Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
	2337	Messenger Services		
FCC11G0029	2337	Washington Express Courier Services	Falcon Express Transportation. Inc.	\$560
	2338	Other Equipment Rental		
FCC12G0145	2338	Leasing of mailroom equipment	Francotyp-Postalia, Inc.	\$2.617
FCC13P0073	2338	Leasing of mailroom equipment	Hasler, Inc.	\$156
	2340	Copier Rental		
FCC11G0031	2340	Xerox Copier Leasing	Xerox	\$260.947
	23	Total Rents, Communications and Utilities		\$9,665,042
	2400	Printing/Reproduction		
MO-2013-CC-0430	2400	Printing of the 16th Competition Report covers and binding	JPMorgan Chase	\$630
	2412	Printing/Binding (Fed Reg/Pubs)		
MO-2013-0032	2412	Federal Register print of auctions related items	Government Printing Office	\$156,029
	24	Total Printing		\$156,659
	2520	Contract Services - Non-Federal		
	2520	Travel administrative fees	Various Employees	\$748
FCC07G0005	2520	E-Gov Travel Management Services	CW Government Travel Inc.	\$7,540
FCC08G0001	2520	Contractor support for hosting and ongoing support for the Core Financial System	CGI Federal, Inc.	\$1,201,739
FCC08G0004	2520	Licensing Customer Support Services	Federal Working Group, Inc.	\$108,000
FCC09G0001	2520	Guard Services for Gettysburg, PA facility	Information Network Associates, Inc.	\$12,547
FCC09G0011	2520	Financial Statement Audit	KMPG, LLC	\$133.824
FCC10G0020	2520	Hotline Support for Call Center	Federal Working Group, Inc.	\$32,614
FCC10P0004	2520	Online Monster Hiring Management Enterprise Subscription/Maintenance	Monster Government Solutions	\$29,763
FCC10P0008	2520	Service to provide daily newspaper clippings	Bulletin News, LLC	\$29,216
FCC11C0003	2520	Facility Support Services Contract	Infused Solutions, LLC	\$432,909
FCC11G0003	2520	HR Support Services Contract	FPMI Solutions, Inc.	\$66,496
FCC11G0007	2520	Financial Systems Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$787,327
FCC11G0009	2520	Uniform Protective Force Guard Services	Omniplex World Services Corp	\$533,988
FCC11G0042	2520	Library Support Services	Vistronix, Inc.	\$37,076
FCC11G0050	2520	Emergency Mass Notification System	Send Word Now	\$7,337
FCC11P0001	2520	Smartbenefits	WMATA	6100 303

Document ramper	2000	IVESCIPION	Destination/Vendor	
FCC12C0008	2520	Financial Support Services	VMD Systems Integrators, Inc.	\$136.232
FCC12C0012	2520	Contractor support for Information Technology Specialist	Digitalibiz, Inc.	\$78.460
FCC12C0020	2520	Contractor support for Reference Insuging Center	Digitalibiz, Inc.	830 939
FCC12C0037	2520	Tribal Mobility Fund Perpetual License	Mosaik Solutions, LLC	\$175,000
FCC12G0003	2520	Labor Relations Support Services	GRA. Inc.	\$4 739
FCC12G0057	2520	Contractor engineering support services	Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc.	\$110 042
FCC12G0147	2520	Web TA Gold Maintenance	Immixgroup Inc.	63 800
FCC12G0155	2520	Incentive Auctions Contract	Microtech	85 568 458
FCC13C0005	2520	Upfront Lockbox Services	US Bank	\$300
FCC13G0012	2520	Graphic Design Support for Summary of Performance and Financial Results	Adventium LLC	\$4 673
FCC13G0018	2520	OET's 69 Analysis Software - Phase 2	Microtech	\$88.055
FCC13G0066	2520	Financial and Performance Reporting	Ernst & Young U.S. LLP	\$10,200
FCC13G0076	2520	Chief Negotiator Support Services	GRA, Inc.	\$3.089
FCC13G0089	2520	CGB Call Center Support Services	ECS, Inc.	\$22,120
FCC13G0093	2520	Licensing and Auction Customer Support Services	ECS, Inc.	\$412,585
FCC13G0102	2520	Google Earth Pro Software Maintenance	Thermopylae Sciences & Technology LLC	\$495
FCC13G0106	2520	PCC's Cloud System	ATDI, Inc.	\$6.817
FCC13G0109	2520	ESRI ArcGIS software licenses	ESRI	\$24.579
FCC13G0133	2520	Columbia Generator	JKM Electric Inc	\$1,500
FCC13J0008	2520	Transcription services for OALJ docketed hearing case - EB #11-71 Maritime Communications/Land Mobile	Court Reporters and Transcribers	\$2.078
FCC13J0050	2520	МасВоок Рго	PCMALLGOV	\$5,756
FCC13P0050	2520	Flexible Spending Account Program	ADP Benefit Services KY, Inc.	\$1,946
FCC13P0051	2520	Broadcast Transition Study	Widelity Inc	\$238,184
FCC13P0145	2520	ViewSonic Monitors	GMRI	\$7,383
MO-2013-0084	2520	Columbia Lab Archaeological Monitoring for new HFDF Center Facility	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,068
MOC-2013-CC-0007	2520	Exhibit Booth and Registration for CGB events National Urban League, AARP National Conferecene, and National Congress of American Indians	JPMorgan Chase	\$3,000
MOC-2013-CC-0054	2520	Various miscellaneous credit card purchases for contractual services	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,680
MOC-2013-CC-0080	2520	Various miscellaneous credit card purchases for contractual services	JPMorgan Chase	\$490
MOC-2013-CC-0155	2520	Exhibit Booth and Registration for CGB events Congressional Black Caucus, American Library Association, and National Council of LaRaza	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,000
MOC-2013-CC-0314	2520	Transcription services for WTB LEARN Workshop:The 600 MHz, Band Plan Event	JPMorgan Chase	\$2,738
	2522	ADP Data Retrieval Service		
FCC10G0015	2522	LexisNexis Periodical	Lexis-Nexis	\$65.916
FCC11G0001	2522	Lexis/Nexis Online Database Services	Lexis-Nexis	\$4.862
FCC11G0002		Lexis Nexis Law Enforcement Page database access	LexisNexis	\$25,790
FCC11G0018	2522	WestNext database services	West Publishing Corporation	\$148,979
FCC11G0036	2522	Telecommunications Law Resources	BNA	\$5,111
FCC11P0016	2522	2552 TV & Cable Factbook	Warren Communications News, Inc.	\$3,598
FCC11P0018		Telcordia Standard Licenses	Telcordia Technologies, Inc.	\$1,330
FCC11P0023	2633			

Document Number		Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
FCC12C0037		tual License, CoverageRight Complete and CoverageRight WISP USA	Mosaik Solutions, LLC	\$302,500
FCC12P0104			Informa UK Ltd	\$30,000
FCC13C0002	\neg	EBSCO Publishing Package Subscriptions	EBSCO Subscription Services	\$8.267
FCC13C0003		d State News Wire	CCH Inc.	\$7,762
FCC13P0006	\neg	West Library Maintenance Agreement	West Thomas Reuters Business	\$357
FCC13P0022	2522	Online subscription to IEEE annual renewals	IEEE	\$11.856
FCC13P0067		Hein Online Core Collection Plus	Metro Storage Center	\$2.051
FCC13P0080	2522	Wall Street Journal Online	Dow Jones & CO	2003
FCC13P0100		ComScore Database	ComScore. Inc.	\$65,000
FCC13P0112		CQ Roll Call subscription	CQ-Roll Call, Inc.	\$2 934
FCC13P0150		SML Financial	SNL-Kagan	\$10.890
MOC-2013-CC-0081	2522	Domain Name Subscription Renewal Broadbandmap gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0107	2522		PAY.Gov	\$17
MOC-2013-CC-0159		Domain Name Subscription Renewal Broadband, gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0160	2522		PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0198		Periodicals, Subscriptions, Books and Miscellaneous Supplies for the Library	JPMorgan Chase	\$600
MOC-2013-CC-0356	2522	TERNET.gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0357	2522		PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0358	2522	Domain Names FCCUNIVERSITY, gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2013-CC-0359	2522	Domain Name FCC gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
		Training/Tuition/Fees		
FCC11G0021	2523	West Legal Education Online Subscription W	West Thomas Reuters Business	\$3,142
FCC12C0026	2523	2013 3GPP Membership	Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, Inc.	\$15,000
FCC13P0095	\neg	ship	Practicing Law Institute	\$4,200
MIA-2013-0065	\neg	Federal Executive Institute 2014	Office of Personnel Management	\$2.800
MO-2013-0085	\neg	RTCM Membership Fee	RTCM	\$1,750
TG 2013-029	\neg		George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-030	\neg	Electronic Warfare Training	George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-031			George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-032			George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-033			George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-034			George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-037		ations Training Program	GSA	\$392
TG 2013-044		ining	George Washington University	\$532
TG 2013-062	\neg	Smart-Pro CPA Report S	Smartpros, Ltd	\$252
TG 2013-079			George Washington University	\$551
TG 2013-087		Basic Non-Criminal Investigations Training Program	GSA	\$147
TG 2013-088	\neg		GSA	\$63
TG 2013-092	2523	Procurement Fraud Investigations Training Program		

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
TG 2013-094		Procurement Fraud Investigations Training Program	GSA	\$63
TG 2013-095		Basic Non-Criminal Investigations Training Program	GSA	\$147
TG 2013-099		Basic Spectrum Management Training	Louis J. Ippolito	\$532
TG 2013-107	2523	Introduction to Supervision Training	Bob Slevin	\$1,066
TG 2013-112	2523	CSRS/CSRS Offset Pre-Retirement Planning	National Institute of Transition Planning	\$665
TG 2013-113	2523	FERS/TransFERS Pre-Retirement Planning	National Institute of Transition Planning	\$665
TG 2013-119	2523	MEP Benchmarks Post Graduation	Center for Creative Leadership	\$447
TG 2013-124	2523	Blanchard-Situational Leadership materials	Blanchard Companies	\$452
TG 2013-136	2523	Franklin Covey Materials and Certification	Franklin Covey	\$842
TG 2013-140	2523	LRP Webinar. Excess Leave in the Federal Government	LRP Publications	577
TG 2013-141	2523	FERS/TransFERS Pre-Retirement Planning	National Institute of Transition Planning	\$665
TG 2013-156	2523	Effects of Legacy Pricing Regulation on Adoption of Broadband	Debra Aron	\$105
TG 2013-157	2523	Cellular Systems Fundamentals for Non-Technical Staff	Louis J. Ippolito	\$455
TG 2013-158	2523	Satellite Communications Systems	Louis J. Ippolito	\$1.470
TG 2013-169	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-170	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-173	2523	Developing Wireless Technologies	Louis J. Ippolito	\$532
TG 2013-174	2523	Next Generation Broadband Communications	Louis J. Ippolito	\$532
TG 2013-175	- 1	Three Findings Concerning Privacy	Catherine Tucker	\$105
TG 2013-176	- 1	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-179	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-181	2523	Views from the Bench Training	American Bankruptcy Institute	\$295
TG 2013-182	2523	Views from the Bench Training	American Bankruptcy Institute	\$295
TG 2013-183	2523	Views from the Bench Training	American Bankruptcy Institute	\$390
TG 2013-184	2523	Views from the Bench Training	American Bankruptcy Institute	\$295
TG 2013-188	2523	Introduction to Supervision Training	Bob Slevin	\$1,067
TG 2013-191	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-192	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-194	2523	FCC's Benchmarks 2013-2014	Center for Creative Leadership	\$1,283
TG 2013-195	2523	Crucial Conversations Training	VitalSmarts, L.C.	\$1,371
TG 2013-203	2523	GWU: Telecom Security Training	George Washington University	\$490
TG 2013-212	2523	Franklin Covey Speed of Trust	Franklin Covey	\$980
TG 2013-212	2523	Franklin Covey materials (7 habits, 5 Choices, and Trust)	Franklin Covey	\$1,161
TG 2013-238	2523	Telecommunications Policy Research Council (26 seats)	TPRC	\$582
TG 2013-239	2523	SixSigma Training	Firefly Consulting	\$2,100
TG 2013-262	2523	Agile Fundamentals Training	American Society of Professional Education	\$4,664
TG 2013-273	2523	Franklin Covey Insights Online Subscription	Franklin Covey	\$546
TG 2013-274	2523	Pre-Retirement Classes: HQ (FERS) and Gettysburg (CSRS)	National Institute of Transition Planning	\$1,316
	2530	Contract/Purchase - Federal		

2002	2	TASALI PRIOR	Destination/Vendor	
MO-2013-0001	2530	2530 Security Investigations	Office of Personnel Management	\$70,000
	2534	Interagency Contracts		
MIA-2013-0009	2534	Employee Assistance Program	Federal Occupational Health	\$5 501
MIA-2013-0012		Federal Protective Services	U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security	\$67.513
MIA-2013-0031	2534	NARA storage of records	Bureau of Public Debt	\$9.551
MIA-2013-0034	2534	WebTA & Data Request Services	National Finance Center	\$1.078
MIA-2013-0035	. 2534	NFC Data Dump Services	National Finance Center	\$1,906
MIA-2013-0036	2534	IPA Agreement for services as Chief Economist	Michigan State University	\$31,504
MIA-2013-0040		Payroll and Personnel Services	U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$33,707
MIA-2013-0041	2534	Interagency Agreement with GSA for the implementation and maintenance of HSPD-12	GSA Office of Finance	\$12,000
MIA-2013-0048	2534	Flexible Spending Accounts	Office of Personnel Management	\$301
MIA-2013-0050	2534	12534 IPA Agreement for Engineering Services in PSHSB	Columbia University	\$36.145
MIA-2013-0061	2534	USA Jobs Service Fee	Office of Personnel Management	\$1.524
MIA-2013-0064	2534	2334 Online Learning Management System	National Institute of Standards & Tech	\$6.762
MIA-2013-0079	2534	2534 President's Management Agenda	GSA Office of Finance	\$7,000
	2541	Space Repair Interior/Exterior		
FCC13P0218	2541	Livermore CA Roof repair	DK Enterprises, Inc.	\$4,830
MO-2013-0067	2541	Electrical installation of first floor computer room	Parcel 49C Limited Partnership	\$2.654
MO-2013-0115	2541	Electrical installation and cable drops for ITC	Parcel 49C Limited Partnership	\$3,215
MOC-2013-CC-0003		Installation and repair of tele/data and cable TV drops	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,120
MOC-2013-CC-0217	2541	Electrical installation, repair, upgrades and mechanical changes to staff at Portals I	JPMorgan Chase	\$4,100
	2677			
20000001000	4104	ADF Software Maintenance		
CC11B0022	2162	Interprise Core Solution	Softchoice Corporation	\$660,457
FCC12G0049	2572	Apinamaca farmeda comuses	TTC, Inc. (Arlington CO)	\$487,664
PCC12G0058	2572	Ordering DBM isoness	0131	\$20,412
FCC12P0043	2572	Oracle Copy, user Maintenance		\$6,825
20001310001	2000	VI OTAL OTHER PRINCE	Kedhawk II	\$90,389
C13G0001	7/57		IBM Corporation	\$44,620
FCC13G0002	2572	McAfee Protection for Mac	4 Star Technologies, Inc.	\$29
FCC13G0004	2572		Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$471
FCC13G0007	2572		Integrated Asset Management Inc.	\$419
FCC13G0010	2572	IronKey Server Maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$1,052
FCC13G0011	2572	Foundstone maintenance	ISM	\$12,028
FCC13G0014	2572	CA Clarity PPM maintenance	CA	\$6,125
C13G0016	2572	2572 Threat Radar Renutation licenses		

Document Manner	2000	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
FCC13G0024	2572	Google Apps for Government.	Micore Solutions Inc.	\$371
FCC13G0029	2572	BES Yearly Maintenance	En Pointe Gov Inc	\$2 482
FCC13G0032	2572	Maplifo Software Maintenance	Immix Technology	\$1 979
FCC13G0033	2572	Attachmate Extra Software Maintenance	Software Solutions	\$265
FCC13G0035	2572	Right Fax Combined Maintenance	Syscom Services, Inc.	\$4.694
FCC13G0036	2572	Informatica Maintenance	IPI Grammtech. Ltd	\$47.499
FCC13G0040	2572	Jira software maintenance and support	Go 2 Group	\$4,698
FCC13G0042	2572	SAS maintenance	Executive Information Systems	\$7,767
FCC13G0046	2572	GOOD Security Software Licenses Maintenance	Four Points Technology, LLC	\$7,653
FCC13G0047	2572	Maintenance for Google Earth Pro for mapping	Thermopylae Sciences & Technology LLC	\$2,438
FCC13G0051	2572	Maintenance for WebEx Application subscription	EC America	\$415
FCC13G0056	2572	Quest Software maintenance	DLT Solutions	\$573
FCC13G0059	2572	SolarWinds Software Maintenance	DLT Solutions	\$1,303
FCC13G0061	2572	Maintenance for ILOG Jrules enterprise-level business rules management system	IBM Corporation	\$131,905
FCC13G0062	2572	BMC ProactiveNet Performance Management software maintenance	Rightstar, Inc.	\$30,333
FCC13G0063	2572	Annual maintenance renewal for Sybase software	SAP Government Support and Services, Inc.	\$360,116
FCC13G0067	2572	Maintenance for WebEx Renewal	EC America	\$9,124
FCC13G0068	2572	Xacta IA Manager Maintenance	Telos	\$7,632
FCC13G0070	2572	Documentum Maintenance	Immix Technology Inc.	\$64,280
FCC13G0077	2572	Maintenance for Web Trends software used to analyze website statistics, capacity planning, and generate reports	Fedtek	\$2,364
FCC13G0078	2572	NetBotz Renewal maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$474
FCC13G0081	2572	Maintenance for ForeScout Software	Patriot Technologies, Inc.	\$5,799
FCC13G0094	2572	Maintenance for ArcGIS Suite software	ESRI	\$46,344
FCC13G0111	2572	Rove Mobile Admin Annual Maintenance Renewal	DLT Solutions	\$736
FCC13G0113	2572	Maintenance for Juniper Care Core support for Junos Space Standard	Presidio	\$507
FCC13G0119	2572	Maintenance for Jira-FishEye-Bamboo-Greenhopper	Go 2 Group	\$3,741
FCC13J0012	2572	Webinspect Maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$3,038
FCC13J0019	2572	DocConverter from ActivePDF maintenance	PCMallGov ·	\$5.828
FCC13J0020	2572	Maintenance for VMware Software	IGOV.com	\$11,995
FCC13J0024	2572	2552 Adobe Product maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$25,259
FCC13J0046	2572	Maintenance for RSA Server Combined software	PCMallGov	\$60,063
FCC13J0053	2572	TrendMicro Combined Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$12,616
FCC13J0058	2572	Maintenance for AppDetective License	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$53,965
FCC13J0066	2572	FireEye Software Maintenance	GOVConnection Inc.	\$79,569
FCC13J0069	2572	Maintenance for Business Objects tools used for business intelligence, reporting, and ad-hoc queries	GOVConnection Inc.	\$162,796
FCC13J0071	2572	Maintenance for UPS Wireclosets	GOVConnection Inc.	\$23,586
FCC13J0072	2572	Maintenance for Checkpoint Software	GOVConnection Inc.	\$50,749
FCC13J0073	2572	X2500 W	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$9,740
FCC13J0109	2572	XML Spy	CDW Government LLC	\$396
FCC13J0125		VMWare Maintenance	GOVConnection Inc.	\$232,588
FCC13J0131	2572	Maintenance renewal for Mirro Security Schusses	o in a	

Document Number BOCC	2	I VESCI INTOIL	Portion Conductor	
FCC13J0143	2572	LoadRunner software maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$19.228
FCC13J0147	2572	Subversion SVN support maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$16.623
FCC13P0001	2572	Lyris Listserver Software Maintenance	Sparklist	\$401
FCC13P0002	2572	Tivoli Endpoint Mgr Software Maintenance	IBM Corporation	\$39.743
FCC13P0004	2572	SSL Certificates	Entrust, Inc.	\$9.592
FCC13P0009	2572	SolarWinds Software Maintenance	Solarwinds, Inc.	8309
FCC13P0010	2572	Maintenance for Hosting Servers	Peer I Network (USA), Inc.	51.977
FCC13P0014	2572	UnitySync Directory Maintenance	Directory Solutions Group	\$38
FCC13P0015	2572		The Paynegroup	\$385
FCC13P0017	2572		Iron Horse	\$5.029
FCC13P0019	2572	_	Actuate Corporation	\$378
FCC13P0028	2572	Sun Java Signing Digital ID -VeriSign SSL Certificates	Symantec	\$499
FCC13P0030	2572	M.I.S Printer Maintenance	Rochester Software Associates	\$1.968
FCC13P0034	2572	_	BIA Research	\$5,575
FCC13P0036	2572	WhatsUp Gold Software Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$863
FCC13P0041	2572	II.G S	ILG Software & BFM Internet	\$80
FCC13P0049		- 1	Rightstar, Inc.	\$101,149
FCC13P0063	2572		Embarcadero Technologies, Inc.	\$45,452
FCC13P0069	2572	MyEclipse Professional Edition subscription	Genuitec, LLC	\$2,860
FCC13P0070	2572	Maintenance for NetZoom Visio Stencils	Altima Technologies, Inc.	\$168
FCC13P0071	2572	\neg	Techsmith Corporation	\$138
FCC13P0088	2572		Aptech Systems, Inc.	\$234
FCC13P0091	2572	\neg	Gurobi Optimization, Inc.	\$4,800
FCC13P0093	2572	JProbe Suite Maintenance	DLT Solutions	\$1,026
FCC13P0096	2572		Immix Technology	\$4,760
FCC13P0104	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$1,058
FCC13P0105	2572	Renewal of PerCon's Datalinks Internet	PerCon Corporation	\$3,499
FCC13P0109	2572	Legilant Time Maintenance	Asure Software Inc.	\$2,149
FCC13P0113	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$5,144
FCC13P0116	2572	_	Cast Software, Inc.	\$26,909
FCC13P0117	2572		VSoft Communications LLC	\$1,962
FCC13P0122	2572	-	Force 3 Inc.	\$2,056
FCC13P0124	2572		Hisoftware, Inc.	\$7,440
FCC13P0129	2572	\neg	Fedtek	\$13,028
FCC13P0130	2572	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$14,745
FCC13P0131	2572	Core Insight Maintenance	Core-SDI Inc.	\$23,513
FCC13P0132	2572		Directory Solutions Group	\$292
FCC13P0139	2572		CelPlan Technologies Inc.	\$350
FCC13P0142	2572	Colligo Email Manager License Software Maintenance	Colligo Network Inc,	\$767
FCC13P0202			Protelecom, LLC	\$422
FCC13P0220	2572	Production Tracker Software Maintenance	Successful Colling Inc. DDA Tour Inc.	000

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination Nandos	Total
FCC13P0221	2572	HP Quality Center Maintenance	MJM Software	\$12.366
	2573	ADP Equipment Maintenance		
FCC13G0049	2573	nCircle Hardware Maintenance	Data Systems Hardware Inc.	\$20 785
FCC13G0090	2573	Xerox printer Maintenance	Xerox Corporation	\$75.68
FCC13G0139	2573	Maintenance for MTIPS Networx	GOVConnection Inc.	\$15.088
FCC13J0011	2573	T10000 Data Backup Tapes	PCMallGov	\$16.814
FCC13J0014	2573	Cisco Maintenance	PCMallGov	\$395.335
FCC13J0087	2573	Juniper ISG1000/M71/VPN Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$11,677
FCC13J0116	2573	Nutanix Maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$41.056
FCC13J0129	2573	Enhanced Maintenance RSA	PCMallGov	\$0.077
FCC13P0033	2573	Canon DR-5010C Scanner Maintenance	Imagex	8008
FCC13P0074	2573	Microfiche Reader Maintenance	Imagex	\$875
FCC13P0121	2573	T10000 Data Backup Tapes	PCMallGov	\$17.361
FCC13P0137	2573	Maintenance for Brocade switches and routers which integrate the SAN and network servers	CDW Government LLC	\$21.878
FCC13P0144	2573	F5 VDI Hardware Maintenance	Federal Defense Solutions, Inc.	\$46,786
FCC13P0148	2573	Niksun HW Maintenance	OSI Technologies, Inc.	\$69.558
FCC13P0154	2573	Canon DR-5010 Scanner Maintenance	Imagex	\$298
FCC13P0186	2573	VoIP Recorder Maintenance	Softchoice Corporation	\$14.218
FCC13P0187	2573	GB Printer Maintenance	Pitney Bowes Software, Inc.	\$10.452
FCC13P0188	2573	ReportMill Maintenance	ReportMill Software, Inc.	\$3.981
MOC-2013-CC-0037	2573	Illinois Field Office printer repair	JPMorgan Chase	\$55
	2574	Repair Office Equipment/Furniture		
FCC11C0007	2574	Maintenance of mailing equipment	National Mailing Systems Inc.	\$2 142
FCC12P0081	2574	Burglar Alarm Contract	Alarm Systems Inc.	\$59
FCC13J0044	2574	Forklift and handlift truck preventive maintenance	McCall Handling Co.	\$350
FCC13J0048	2574	Maintenance service for Uninterruptable Power Supply units (UPS)	Compu Dynamics LLC	\$9,435
FCC13J0094	2574	Preventive maintenance for refrigerator and ice machine	A&B Appliance Co	\$1,819
FCC13P0040	2574	Imagex contract	Imagex	\$84
FCC13P0064	2574	Time II Rollout drawers replace/upgrade	Warren Boyd Associates	\$1,290
MOC-2013-CC-0067	2574	Maintenance of equipment located in print plant	JPMorgan Chase	\$1.326
MOC-2013-CC-0079	2574	Micro credit card purchases for repair services and office supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,960
	2575	ADP Service Contracts		
FCC12G0136	2575	C-Cap service contract	Phacil, Inc.	\$763,436
FCC12G0140	2575	NSOC service contract	Energy Enterprise Solutions, LLC	\$923,214
FCC12G0143	2575	IT Infrastructure Support Services	AAC INC	\$6 071 046

FCC12G0155	2575	Incentive Auctions Contract	Microfech	640 000
FCC12G0174		Terremark cloud contract		340,000
CCO LOBOUSO		STATE OF THE STATE	Lerremark Federal Group	\$32,531
rcc1zrouss		Ookla Speed Testing	Ookla	\$1,155
FCC13C0009		IT Program Management support services	OCTO Consulting Group, Inc.	\$154,990
FCC13C0015	2575	ISAS Bidding System Requirement	Power Auctions LLC	\$3,189,250
FCC13G0080		Cloud Services for FCC.gov	Savvis Federal Systems, Inc.	\$15.155
FCC13G0095	2575	Cloud Services for Amazon EC2 GovCloud	Aquilent, Inc	\$240,000
FCC13G0097		Telecommunications Expense Management Services	Isvs. LLC	028 918
FCC13J0003	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$6 709 407
FCC13J0010		Database Management Analysis contract	Ambit Group, LLC	\$1 274 173
FCC13J0036	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$2 062 819
FCC13J0037	2575	DBA Support contract	Ambit Group, LLC	\$1 740 261
FCC13J0040	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1 220 341
FCC13J0064	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$6 507 495
FCC13J0065	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1.916.500
FCC13J0078	2575	BPA Call Service Contract	Ambit Group, LLC	\$515,630
FCC13J0090		Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$555.100
FCC13J0093	_	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$4.480
FCC13J0096	\neg	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$33,300
FCC13J0132		Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$749,538
FCC13J0138	_	Ambit Database service contract	Ambit Group, LLC	\$679,520
FCC13J0146		Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1.474.934
FCC13P0146		Cabling services at Columbia, MD Office	National Fiber and Copper, Inc	\$8.534
FCC13P0179	2575	Gurobi contract services	Gurobi Optimization, Inc.	\$293.760
FCC13P0182		Cabling Project in the EDG facility in Hiram, Georgia Field Office	New Century Group, Inc	\$3.079
MIA-2013-0074	2575	Institute for Defense Analyses Interagency Agreement	DFAS-Indianapolis Center	\$250.000
MIA-2013-0084	2575	Columbia Lab Archaeological Monitoring for new HFDF Center Facility	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,540
	25	Total Contractual Services		\$52,906,533
	2600	Supplies and Materials		
FCC12J0059	2600	BPA call order toner supplies	Amerisys, Inc.	\$9,100
FCC13J0059	2600	BPA general office supplies	Government Solutions	\$19,600
FCC13J0060	2600	BPA call order toner supplies	Amerisys, Inc.	\$23,100
MO-2013-0029		Fedstrip office supplies	GSA	\$2,100
MO-2013-0030	- 1	Print plant purchase of various types of paper and envelopes for the agency	Government Printing Office	\$14,000
MO-2013-0052		Office supplies	OfficeMax Government Solutions	\$2,650
MOC-2013-CC-0069		Mailroom equipment supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$541
MOC-2013-CC-0070	2600	Office supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$2.800
MOC-2013-CC-0144	2600	Office supplies and materials	JPMorgan Chase	\$4,000
MOC-2013-CC-0234	2600	Office and print plant supplies		

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Total
MOC-2013-CC-0412		2610 Generator Fuel	JPMorgan Chase 210	\$210
			0	-
	2660	Periodicals and Subscriptions		
FCC11G0035	2660		Analytical Graphics, Inc.	\$4,337
FCC11P0011	2660		Politico	\$6,777
FCC11P0027	2660	Science Direct Subscription	Engineering Information	\$398
FCC12P0045	2660	SirsiDynix Symphony Software maintenance agreement	SirsiDynix	\$504
FCC12P0091	2660		National Journal Group	\$4.314
FCC13C0001	2660	Online Communications Daily subscription	Warren Communications News. Inc.	\$21 518
FCC13G0052	2660	Mathcad Subscription	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$263
FCC13G0071	2660	Gartner Research and Advisory Services	Gartner, Inc.	\$4.374
FCC13G0098	2660		Statacorp LP	2693
FCC13P0005	2660	Subscription to MapBox	Mapbox LLC	\$838
FCC13P0006	2660	West Library Maintenance Agreement	West Thomas Reuters Business	\$4,853
FCC13P0016	2660	Proquest Congressional Subscription	Proquest LLC	\$683
FCC13P0023	2660	TV & Cable Factbook 2013	Warren Communications News, Inc.	\$203
FCC13P0024	2660	\neg	Southwest Distribution Inc.	\$1,293
FCC13P0043	2660	$\overline{}$	Ithaka Harbors Inc.	\$904
FCC13P0044	2660	IEEE Enterprise Service	IEEE	\$825
FCC13P0052			BNA	\$792
FCC13P0062	2660	GitHub Gold Plan Subscription	GitHub Inc.	\$168
FCC13P0111		YellowBook Leadership Directories	Leadership Directories, Inc.	\$1,883
FCC13P0143			Freedombox	\$132
FCC13P0151	2660		Commerce Clearing House	\$658
FCC13P0172	2660		ESRI	\$140
FCC13P0174	2660	\neg	Matthew Bender & Company	\$3,453
FCC13P0176	2660	ECD Electioneering Database	SNL Financial LC	\$8,820
MOC-2013-CC-0198	2660	Various vendors providing agency-wide periodicals and subscriptions	JPMorgan Chase	\$7,000
MOC-2013-CC-0379	2660	Radio Regulations 2012 - BR IFIC publications	JPMorgan Chase	\$2,200
MOC-2013-CC-0386		Arin IPv6 Annual Fee Renewal	JPMorgan Chase	\$14
MOC-2013-CC-0439	2660	Entrust Digital Certificate	JPMorgan Chase	\$407
	56	Total Supplies and Materials		\$157,599
	3120	ADP Equipment		
FCC13G0045	3120	HP Servers and VMWare maintenance	GovConnection Inc.	\$530.008
FCC13G0114	3120	Monitors, Smart Boards, and Video System	Countertrade Products, Inc.	\$49.524
FCC13G0126	3120	Cisco Nexus Switches	Force 3, Inc.	\$47.641
FCC13G0128	3120	HP Linux Server Blades	GovConnection Inc.	\$510,104
FCC13G0134	3120	Contact Manager Software	Sofichoice Cornoration	62 643

	2000	Description	Destination/Vendor	9
FCC13J0004	3120	Purchase of Monitors	GovConnection Inc.	S1 133
FCC13J0005	3120	Purchase of Keyboards	IGOV.com	\$672
FCC13J0023	3120		PC Mall Gov	\$9.685
FCC13J0025	3120	Purchase of Offsite UPS Device	CDW Government LLC	\$493
FCC13J0033	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$590
FCC13J0045	3120	Purchase of Field Office Laptops and Docking Stations	CDW Government LLC	\$23.377
FCC13J0047	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$14 437
FCC13J0049	3120	Purchase of HP Laptops	PC Mall Gov	\$5.136
FCC13J0052	3120		PC Mall Gov	\$4 150
FCC13J0053	3120	Purchase of HP Laptops	PC Mall Gov	\$3 505
FCC13J0061	3120	Purchase of Field Office Printers	GovConnection Inc.	\$5 564
FCC13J0070	3120	VOIP Phones Power Bricks	CDW Government LLC	8750
FCC13J0085	3120	Samsung Optical Drives	CDW Government LLC	\$1.175
FCC13J0088	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$1.343
FCC13J0107	3120	Purchase of HP Printers	CDW Government LLC	\$11.028
FCC13J0110	3120	XML Spy Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$62 646
FCC13J0111	3120	CDW-G Order BPA Call	CDW Government LLC	\$3.183
FCC13J0114	3120	-	CDW Government LLC	\$31,055
FCC13J0120	3120	\neg	PC Mall Gov	\$6,788
FCC13J0133	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$1,960
FCC13J0142	3120	Purchase of 10G Cables	GovConnection Inc.	\$840
FCC13P0059	3120	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$396
FCC13P0103	3120	Asure Biometric Time Clocks and Maintenance	Asure Software, Inc.	\$6,166
FCC13P0125	3120	-	Istockphoto LLC	\$135
FCC13P0134	3120	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$22,184
FCC13P0136	3120	\neg	OpenGeo, Inc.	\$37,505
FCC13P0189	3120		Singhal & Co, Inc.	\$2,000
FCC13P0209	3120	Video Conferencing Equipment	PC Mall Gov	\$154,401
FCC13P0224	3120	_	PC Mall Gov	\$35,046
MOC-2013-CC-0094	3120	$\overline{}$	JPMorgan Chase	\$36
MOC-2013-CC-0158	3120	\neg	JPMorgan Chase	\$35
MOC-2013-CC-0181	3120	$\overline{}$	JPMorgan Chase	\$45
MOC-2013-CC-0224	3120	\neg	JPMorgan Chase	\$45
MOC-2013-CC-0225	3120	\neg	JPMorgan Chase	\$16
MOC-2013-CC-0226	3120	_	JPMorgan Chase	\$31
MOC-2013-CC-0244	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$33
MOC-2013-CC-0256	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$14
MOC-2013-CC-0258	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$35
MOC-2013-CC-0262	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$363
MOC-2013-CC-0264			JPMorgan Chase	\$20
MOC-2013-CC-0265	3120	Purchase of Cisco Unity Memory	JPMorgan Chase	\$352

Document Junior				
AMOC 2013 CC 0266	3130	$\overline{}$	Destination/vendor	LOISI
VIOC-2013-CC-0266	3120	11C Bro	JPMorgan Chase	\$250
MOC-2013-CC-0269			JPMorgan Chase	\$38
MOC-2013-CC-0284	3120	Gettysburg memory upgrade modules for printers	JPMorean Chase	093
MOC-2013-CC-0290	3120		JPMorean Chase	636
MOC-2013-CC-0305	3120	Purchase of QuipShip Toner for network printer	JPMorean Chase	920
MOC-2013-CC-0306	3120		JPMorean Chase	5136
MOC-2013-CC-0316	3120		JPMorean Chase	\$2340
MOC-2013-CC-0329	3120	Purchase of Privacy Screens Filter for SPIR stations on 7th floor	JPMorgan Chase	663
MOC-2013-CC-0335	3120		JPMorean Chase	803
MOC-2013-CC-0336	3120	Purchase of Los Angeles Field Office Printer Replacement	JPMorean Chase	6387
MOC-2013-CC-0343	3120	Purchase of California Field Office printer repair	JPMorgan Chase	\$42
MOC-2013-CC-0344	3120	Purchase	JPMorgan Chase	658
MOC-2013-CC-0360	3120	Memory for Gettysburg	JPMorgan Chase	\$285
MOC-2013-CC-0381			JPMorgan Chase	\$411
MOC-2013-CC-0385	3120	Purchase of Privacy Screens Filter for IB	JPMorgan Chase	\$50
MOC-2013-CC-0409		Purchase	JPMorgan Chase	\$299
MOC-2013-CC-0411			JPMorgan Chase	\$24
MOC-2013-CC-0417			JPMorgan Chase	\$134
MOC-2013-CC-0418	3120	Purchase of headphones to support agencies online training initiatives	JPMorgan Chase	\$85
MOC-2013-CC-0419	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$28
MOC-2013-CC-0422	3120	\neg	JPMorgan Chase	819
MOC-2013-CC-0429	3120	Purchase of Microsoft Lifecam for Business HD Webcam USB	JPMorgan Chase	\$36
	3130	A TID Coffman		
FCC13G0074	3130	Profile Unity License - VDI Minestion Tool		
FCC13G0088	3130	_	Caranson reconology Corporation	30,033
PCC13G0092	3130		Sofichoice Comoration	890,293
FCC13G0115	3130		JPMorean Chase	107 53
FCC13G0125	3130	Mule ESB Production	Govplace	\$116.495
FCC13G0129	3130	Red Hat Linux Licenses	PC Mall Gov	\$53.789
FCC13J0112	3130	Splunk Log Analyzer	CDW Government LLC	\$188.259
FCC13J0118		-	PC Mall Gov	\$5.060
FCC13P0013			JPMorgan Chase	\$250
FCC13P0013		\neg	JPMorgan Chase	\$186
FCC13P0018	3130	\neg	Cleverbridge, Inc.	\$419
FCC13P0025	3130	\neg	Intersoft International Inc.	\$1,795
FCC13P0029	3130	SPSS Software Maintenance	IBM Corporation	\$430
FCC13P0039		Zoom Licenses	Softchoice Corporation	\$2.427
FCC13P0077	3130	Textpad Software License	CDW Government LLC	\$130
FCC13P0101	2130			

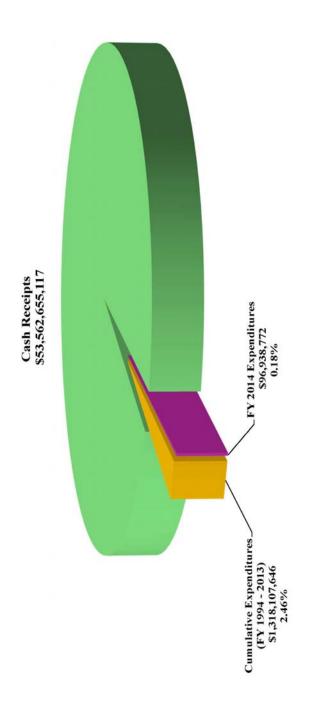
Go 2 Group CQ-Roul Inc CQ-Roun Inc C	Document Number	BOCC	Description	DestinationNendor	Total
3190 Stroowlegge Software 3190 Netro Security Software 3190 Netro Security Software 3190 Netro Security Software 3190 Net Security Software 3190 Net Security Software 3190 Net Security Software 3190 S	FCC13P0108	3130	JIRA Workflow Extension Licenses	Go 2 Groun	1000
1300 Security Software 1310 Micro Security Appliance 1310 Micro Security Secritica 1314 Color Security Secritica 1316 Security Secritica 1317 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1320 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 133 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1400 Personnel Compensation 1500 Personnel Compensation 1500 Personnel Secritica 1500 Per	FCC13P0127	3130		do z Oroup	\$533
1310 Micro Security Appliance 1310 Micro Security Appliance 1310 Micro Security Appliance 1310 Micro Security Appliance 1310 Micro Security Spiriture Software 1310 Micro Security Spiriture Software 1310 Micro Security Spiriture Software 1310 Micro Security Spiriture Spiriture 1310 Micro Security Spiriture 1310 Micro Spiriture	2001200120	0010		CQ-Roll Inc.	\$2,100
3130 MacRee Analy-Virus Software Couldencing Service 1310 MacRee Analy-Virus Software Couldencing Service 1310 MacRee Analy-Virus Software Couldencing Service 1310 Move Survey Software Software Couldencing Service 1310 Move Survey Software Couldencing Service 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies 1310 Purchase of Desktop NT1 Adapters 1310 Purchase	rcc13r0138	3130		Technologies USA, Inc.	\$419
3120 Novi Starvey Software Software Color 3130 Novi Starvey Software Softwar	FCC13P0155	3130		4 Star Technologies, Inc.	\$39,553
3140 Wideo Conferencing Service	FCC13P0210	3130		4 Star Technologies, Inc.	\$2,677
1440 2130 Video Conferencing Service 2015 2140 Conferencing Service 2016 2140 Conferencing Service 2016 2140 Teles Shredder for Auctions War Room in Getysburg Telecommunications Equipment Telecommunications Equipment Telecommunications Equipment Telecommunications Equipment Teles Services for the purchase of Deaks and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 2170 Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 2170 Credit Reform Program - Renefits 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2170 Credit Reform Program - Contract Reform Program - Contract Reform Program - Credit Refo	MOC-2013-CC-0161	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$279
3140	MOC-2013-CC-0400	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$468
3140 Paper Shredder for Auctions War Room in Cetysburg 2150 Paper Shredder for Auctions War Room in Cetysburg 2150 Total Personnel Compensation Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 2180 Personnel Compensation Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts 2180 Personnel Compensation Total Personnel Compensation 2180 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 2250 Personnel Renefits Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2250 Core Filmacial Systems Replacement 2250 Financial Systems Replacement 2250 Financial Systems Replacement 2250 Financial Systems Services 2250 Financial S					
2150 Purchase of Deskrop NT1 Adapters and Power Supplies Telecommunications Equipment					
C-0399 3140 Paper Shredder For Auctions War Room in Getrysburg		3140			
20,000 2	MOC-2013-CC-0399	3140		JPMorgan Chase	196,18
2150 Purchase of Blackberry accessories Telecommunications Equipment					
2009 2150 Purchase of Blackberry accessories Telecommunications Equipment		0000			
C-0195 3150 Purchase of Blackbury accessories		3150			
C-0427 3150 Purchase of Desktop NTI Adapters and Power Supplies Books	MOC-2013-CC-0395	3150	Purchase of Blackberry accessories	JPMorgan Chase	\$386
170 Broke	MOC-2013-CC-0427	3150		JPMorgan Chase	\$261
2520 Total Personnel Benefits					
3170 Books					
1701al Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 3170 Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies 31 Total Equipment Total Auctions Operating Coast Funded from Auctions Receipts Total Auctions Operating Coast Funded from Auctions Receipts Total Auctions Operating Coast Funded from Auctions Receipts 1100 Personnel Compensation 11 Total Personnel Compensation 1100 Personnel Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits 1200 Core Financial Systems Replacement 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services		3170			
31 Total Equipment	MOC-2013-CC-0198	3170		JPMorgan Chase	\$462
Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts 1100		31			\$2,190,596
Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts 1100					
1100 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program Costs 1101 Personnel Compensation 1 Total Personnel Compensation 110 Personnel Compensation 1 Total Personnel Compensation 1200 Personnel Benefits 1200 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1201 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 1250 Core Financial Systems Replacement 1250 Core Financial Systems Replacement 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Services 1250 Financial Systems Support Services 1250 Financial Systems Supp			Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts		\$98,648,758
1100 Credit Reform Program Costs 1101 Personnel Compensation 1 Total Personnel Compensation 11					
1100 Credit Reform Program Costs 1100 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 1100 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 250 Core Financial Systems Replacement 250 Financial Systems Support Services 250 Financial Systems Support Services					
1100 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 110 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Benefits 250 Core Financial Systems Replacement 250 Core Financial Systems Replacement 250 Financial Systems Support Services			Credit Reform Program Costs		
1100 Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation 11 Total Personnel Compensation Credit Reform Program - Bearfits 1200 Personnel Benefits 1201 Credit Reform Program - Bearfits 1202 Credit Reform Program - Bearfits 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services					
1100 Personnel Compensation 11 Total Personnel Compensation 1200 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 250 Core Financial Systems Replacement Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 250 Financial Systems Support Services 250 Financial Systems Support Services		1100			
1 Total Personnel Compensation 1200 Personnel Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits 1201 Personnel Benefits 1201 Personnel Benefits 1202 Personnel Benefits 1203 Personnel Benefits 1204 Personnel Benefits 1205 Personnel Benefits 1206 Personnel Benefits 1207 Personnel Benefits 1208 Personnel Benefits 1209 Personnel Bene		1100			\$265,341
1200 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1200 Personnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Benefits 250 Everonnel Benefits Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Prinancial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services 2520 Prinancial Systems Support Services		=	Total Personnel Compensation		\$265,341
1200 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 1201 Personnel Benefits 1202 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services					
1200 Credit Reform Program - Benefits 120 Personnel Benefits 12 Total Personnel Benefits 2520 Ectov Travel Services 2520 Ectov Travel Services 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services		1			
1200 Personnel Benefits 12 Total Personnel Benefits 12 Total Personnel Benefits 12 Total Personnel Benefits 12 Total Personnel Benefits 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1		1200			
12 Total Personnel Benefits 2520 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services		1200			\$71,808
2520 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 EcGov Travel Services 2520 Cove Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal		12	- 1		871,808
2520 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 E-Gov Travel Services 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services					
2520 Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal 2520 E-Goov Travel Services 2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services					
2520 E-Gov Travel Services 2520 E-Gov Travel Services 2520 Cover Services 2520 Cover Services Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services		2520			
2520 Core Financial Systems Replacement 2520 Financial Systems Support Services	FCC07G0005	2520	E-Gov Travel Services	Avel	\$1,319
2520 Financial Systems Support Services	FCC08G0001	2520	Core Financial Systems Replacement	CGI Federal, Inc.	\$20,943
	FCC11G0007	2520		Computech, Inc.	\$13,574

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	DestinationNendor	Total
FCC12C0008	2520	Financial Support Services	VMD Systems Integrators Inc	CO 340
FCC13G0066	2520	Financial and Performance Reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	\$47.865
	2530	Credit Reform Program - Contract/Purchase - Federal		
MIA-2013-0042	2530	Pacer Service Center to research all bankruptc	Admin Office of the US Courts	\$2 500
	2534	Interagency Contracts		
MIA-2013-0068	2534	DOJ 3% Administrative Fees	Department Of Justice	\$106 423
	25	Total Contractual Services		\$194,973
	4200	Credit Reform Program - Insurance Claims & Indemnities		
	4200	Insurance Claims & Indemnities		630
	42	Total Equipment		839
		Funded From Treasury Credit Reform Program Accounts		\$532,161

Spectrum Auction Expenditures Fiscal Year 2014



Spectrum Auction Cash Receipts & Expenditures Fiscal Years 1994 - 2014



Cash Receipts is the total net winning bids collected for broader government use. Over this 21 year period, the average eash receipts per year is \$2,550,602,625.

Cumulative Expenditures (FY 1994 – 2013) includes appropriated amount and does not include administrative cost of the Spectrum Credit Reform Program.

Spectrum Auction Expenditures Fiscal Year 2014

Compensation: (1100 - 1300 BOCC Series)

- 1) Personnel Compensation
 - 2) Personnel Benefits
- 3) Benefits for Former Personnel

Travel & Transportation of Persons: (2100 BOCC Series)

- 1) Domestic Travel
- 2) Foreign Travel3) Leased Passenger Vehicles

Transportation of Things: (2200 BOCC Series)

1) Parcel Post

Rent, Communications, Utilities, and Mail: (2300 BOCC Series)

- 1) GSA Space Rent
- Non-GSA Space Rent
 Non-GSA Telephone/Fax
 - 4) GSA Telephones
- 5) Mail Services Postage
- 6) Gas/Electric/Other Utilities 7) Messenger Services

 - 8) Other Equipment Rental
 9) Copier Rental

Printing and Reproduction: (2400 BOCC Series)

- 1) Printing/Reproduction
- 2) Printing/Binding/Federal Register

Other Contractual Services: (2500 BOCC Series)

- 1) Contracts Services Non Federal
 - 2) ADP* Retrieval Service
 - 3) Training/Tuition/Fees
- 4) Security Investigations Federal
 - 5) Interagency Contracts
- 6) Space Repair/Interior/Exterior
 - 7) ADP* Software Maintenance
- 8) ADP* Equipment Maintenance 9) Repair Office Equipment/Furniture 10) ADP* Service Contracts

Supplies and Materials: (2600 BOCC Series)

- 1) Supplies & Materials
- 2) Periodicals & Subscriptions

Equipment: (3100 BOCC Series)

- 1) ADP* Equipment
 - 2) ADP* Software
- 3) Office Furniture/Equipment
- 4) Telecommunications Equipment
 - 5) Books

"Automated Data Processing

SPECTRUM AUCTION EXPENDITURES REPORT Fiscal Year 2014

Budget Object

Class Code	Budget Object Class Code Description	Expenditures
11	Personnel Compensation	\$27,990,745
12	Personnel Benefits	7,632,073
13	Benefits for Former Personnel	9,765
21	Travel and Transportation of Persons	216,887
22	Transportation of Things	8,460
23	Rents, Communications, Utilities, and Mail	9,691,280
24	Printing and Reproduction	149,629
25	Other Contractual Services	49,997,255
26	Supplies and Materials	203,305
31	Equipment	1,039,373
	TOTAL ¹	\$96,938,772

¹This total does not include obligations for Spectrum Credit Reform Program Administrative Costs to support loan activities. These activities are funded from the General Fund of Treasury as provided in the Credit Reform Act. These costs are identified on page 15 of this report.

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Dacerindon	Destination Nandor	Amounte
AACHINGIIC TARIIDGI	2000		Desmianon venon	Amounts
		Personnel Compensation		
	1100	Personnel Compensation		\$27,990,745
	11	Total Personnel Comp en sation		\$27,990,745
		Descent of Description		
	1200	Personnel Benefits		\$7,632,073
	12	Total Personnel Benefits		\$7,632,073
		Unemployment Compensation		
MIA-2014-0012	1302	O HERIPOTO SERVICE COMPETITION DE SERVICE The finds are connected for maticipated unamploament companies handlise naumants for EV 2014	II & Department of Labor	972.09
#U. ************************************	13	The atmost are required to an expansion to the compensation contents payments for r 1 2019. The atmost representation of the contents of the c	COS Department of Daton	\$9.765
	2100	Travel and Transportation of Persons		
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - RTCM Conference (1 trip/1 person)	Annapolis, MD	\$357
	2100	Attended AARP Annual Conference (1 trip/2 people)	Boston, MA	\$383
	2100	Attended USET 2013 Annual Meeting and Expo (1 trip/2 people)	Cherokee, NC	\$1,150
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - IWPC Conference (1 trip/1 person)	Chicago, IL	\$230
	2100	Attended T-Mobile/NSN Demo in Chicago (1 trip/1 person)	Chicago, IL	\$231
	2100	Attended National Association of Area Agencies on Aging (N4A) Conference (1 trip/2 people)	Dallas, TX	\$442
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - NEMA (1 trip/1 person)	Fort Myers, FL	\$524
	2100	Attended Meeting with Licensing Division Staff (1 trip/1 person)	Gettysburg, PA	\$50
	2100	Attended Site Visit - Gettysburg Field Office (2 trips/l person)	Gettysburg, PA	172
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - PEGA Demonstration (1 trip/1 person)	Gettysburg, PA	\$76
	2100	Attended Meeting to Coordinate Work Assignments for new employees (1 trip/1 person)	Gettysburg, PA	899
	2100	Attended Licensing Modernization Meeting (2 trips/1 person)	Gettysburg, PA	\$151
	2100	Attended Mock Auction 96 & Answer Bidder Questions (2 trips/2 people)	Gettysburg, PA	\$189
	2100	Attended FCC COOP Event (1 trip/30 people)	Gettysburg, PA	\$650
	2100	Attended ALA Conference (1 trip/2 people)	Las Vegas, NV	\$542
	2100	Attended Consumer Electronics Show (1 trip/1 person)	Las Vegas, NV	\$655
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - CTIA (1 trip/7 people)	Las Vegas, NV	\$7,639
	2100	Attended Wells Fargo Securities Small Cell Symposium (1 trip/1 person)	New York, NY	\$297
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - Spectrum Auction Design & Experiences at CITI (1 trip/1 person)	New York, NY	\$357
	2100	Attended PCIA Conference (1 trip/1 person)	Orlando, FL	\$246
	2100	Attended CCA Expo (1 trip/1 person)	San Antonio, TX	\$277
	2100	Attended 3GPP Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	San Francisco, CA	\$2,431
	2100	Attended ICAO Working Group F Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Seattle, WA	\$1,77
	2100	Attended PTC World Congress (1 trip/4 people)	Tulsa, OK	\$1,923
	2100	Attended Informational Meeting - ITC Event (1 trip/1 person)	Washington, DC	\$48
	2100	Attended PegaWorld Conference (1 trip/1 person)	Washington, DC	856
	2100	Attended Site Visit - Work on Major Transaction (1 trip/1 person)	Washington, DC	\$405
	2100	Local Travel Reimbursements (Various WTB Employees)	Washington, DC	\$370
	2120	Foreign Travel		
	2120	Attended 3GPP Meeting (1 trip/1 person)	Busan, Korea	\$6,510
	2120	Attended ICAO Working Group F (1 trip/1 person)	Bangkok, Thailand	\$2,561
	2120	Attended CITEL PCC II (1 trip/3 people)		\$6,686
	0000	A second of 1170 O 16 December - Owner of Property - One Courses of Property of the Second of the Se		

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
	2120	Attended IR W-WRC and WP-SC (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$3,515
	2120	Attended ITU-R Joint Task Group 4-5-6-7 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$13,352
	2120	Attended ITU-R WP 5D & Joint Task Group 4-5-6-7 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$17,577
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5A/3B/5C/5D Study Group 5 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$24,357
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 6A/6B/6C and Study Group 6 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$12,729
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5A/5B/5C and SG5 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$14,497
	2120	Attended ITU-R Study Group 6 and Working Party 6A/6B/6C (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$12,824
	2120	Attended ITU-R WP 5A/5B/5C and Study Group 6 (1 trip/2 people)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$11,904
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 1C (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$1,338
	2120	Attended ITU RAG (1 trip/1 person)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$2,647
	2120	Attended ITU-R Study Group 3 and Working Parties 31, 3K, 3L, 3M (1 trip/1person)	Geneva, Switzerland	\$4,179
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5D (1 trip/2 people)	Halifax, Canada	\$5,364
	2120	Attended International Maritime Organization (IMO) NCSR 2014 (1 trip/2 people)	London, UK	\$5,742
	2120	Attended IMO/ITU Joint Experts Group Meeting on WRC-15 (1 trip/1 person)	London, UK	\$4,815
	2120	Attended CITEL PCC II (1 trip/3 people)	Managua, Nicaragua	\$2,855
	2120	Attended Incentive Auctions Meeting (1 trip/3 people)	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,318
	2120	Attended Meeting on Spectrum, Public Safety, and Incentive Auctions (1 trip/2 people)	Mexico City, Mexico	\$1,200
	2120	Attended CITEL PCC II (1 trip/3 people)	Oaxaca, Mexico	\$4,790
	2120	Attended CANUS CIWG (1 trip/1 person)	Ottawa, Canada	\$414
	2120	Attended Radio Technical Liaison Committee (1 trip/5 people)	Ottawa, Canada	\$4,425
	2120	Attended WRC-15 CEPT CPG (1 trip/1 person)	Riga, Latvia	\$1,974
	2120	Attended ITU-R Working Party 5D and ITU-R Joint Task Group 4/5/6/7 (2 trips/2 people)	Saigon, Vietnam and Geneva, Switzerland	\$16,803
01000010	2162	Leased Passenger Vehicles	A comment of the comm	10000
FCC10G0012	2102	FCUS Commercial Auto Lessing	Acme Auto Leasing	34,004
ECC14G0008	2162	FULL SUMMERSHIPS FULL SUMMERS	Tefferon Leading	24,245
CCIAGOOSS	7017	FCC Commercial Auto Leasing	STITESON L'EASING	91,000
	17	Total fravel and fransportation of resons		3216,00
	2212	Parcel Post		
FCC13G0005	2212	FCC's Express and Ground Domestic Delivery Services	UPS	\$8,460
	22	Total Transportation of Things		\$8,460
	2211	OSA Curan Danie		
MIA-2014-0001	2311	Rent for Portal I and Portal II Space	GSA Office of Finance	\$7.752.947
	2321	Non-GSA Space Rent		
FCC14J0101	2321	First Call under BPA for storage of FCC records	Iron Mountain Inc.	\$4,649
MO-2014-0015	2321	Rental space for the Gettysburg Facility	Realty Leasing & Management CO	\$340,000
	2331	Non-GSA Telephone/Fax		
FCC11G0062	2331	Local phone service	CenturyLink	\$13,776
FCC13G0023	2331	Federal Relay Service (FRS)	Sprint	\$420
FCC13G0117	2331	AT&T wireless phone services	AT&T Mobile LLC	\$6,052
FCC13G0120	2331	Sprint wireless phone services	Sprint	\$43,129
FCC13G0121	2331	Verizon wireless phone services	Verizon Wireless	\$14,018

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14G0035	2331	Verizon wireless phone services	Verizon Wireless	\$30,611
FCC14G0038	2331	AT&T wireless phone services	AT&T Mobile LLC	\$14,885
FCC14G0046	2331	Federal Relay Service (FRS)	Sprint	\$301
FCC14G0071	2331	Iridium Satellite phone service	Astrium Services Government, Inc.	\$491
FCC14G0121	2331	1	T-Mobile USA, Inc.	\$6,090
FCC14P0104	2331	1	Globalstar USA, LLC	\$2,140
MIA-2014-0002	2331	10,	DFAS - Denver Center	\$5,943
	2332			
200011000	7997	MCGIT and Distance Commiss USA Letephones	MOT Communication Green Teach	20030
FCCI1G0057	2552	_	MCI Communications Sves, Inc.	55,945
FCC11G0058	2332	-	Sprint	\$210
FCC11G0059	2332	1	AT&T	\$6,070
FCC11G0061	2332		CenturyLink	\$6,016
FCC12G0025	2332	Ť	GSA Office of Finance	\$33,569
FCC12G0036	2332		CenturyLink	\$303,637
FCC12G0054	2332	_	Sprint	\$104,078
FCC12G0061	2332	Ť	CenturyLink	\$221,784
MIA-2014-0003	2332	GSA-TOPS (WITS3/LSA) contract phone bills	GSA Office of Finance	\$149,188
	2226	Mail Sarden/Pations		
MO-2014-0027	2333	Material mail corrier for Cattuckurs English	ITCDS (Francotton-Dostalia)	646 402
MO-2014-0048	2222	+	Tiene (Harles)	617,140
			(and (and a)	
	2335	Ť		
MIA-2014-0027	2335	92	GSA Office of Finance	\$11,387
MIA-2014-0028	2335	Courtyard lights maintenance	GSA Office of Finance	\$6,107
MIA-2014-0029	2335	1	GSA Office of Finance	\$220,393
MIA-2014-0030	2335		GSA Office of Finance	\$10,876
MIA-2014-0031	2335		GSA Office of Finance	\$1,664
MIA-2014-0032	2335	0,2	GSA Office of Finance	\$1,266
MIA-2014-0033	2335	_	GSA Office of Finance	\$80
MIA-2014-0034	2335	1st Floor Computer Room HVAC extra electric and preventive maintenance	GSA Office of Finance	\$7,742
MO-2013-0030	2335	-	Gettysburg Municipal Authority	\$1,056
MO-2014-0018	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	Columbia Gas of Penn., Inc.	\$13,200
MO-2014-0023	2335	۳	Potomac Electric Power Company	\$12,600
MO-2014-0029	2335	۳	MET-ED	\$123,160
MO-2014-0031	2335	Utilities for Gettysburg, PA facility	Cumberland Township Authority	\$3,300
MOC-2014-CC-0032	2335	1	JPMorgan Chase	\$274
MOC-2014-CC-0044	2335	Warehouse disposal of waste	JPMorgan Chase	\$280
	2336	IRM Telecommunications Services		
MO-2014-0020	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Pacific Telemanagement Services	\$320
MO-2014-0021	2336	Commercial Phone Service	Verizon	\$151
	2117			

		SPECTRUM AUCTION EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 2014		
Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC11G0029	2337	Falcon Express Courier Services	Falcon Express Transportation, Inc.	\$560
	-	5 6		
***************************************	2338	Other Equipment Rental		
FCC12G0145	2338	Leasing of Mairoom Equipment	Francotyp-Postalia, Inc.	\$2,617
	1			
	2340	Conitor Rental		
FCC11G0031	2340	Lease of Xerox Devices	Xerox	\$137,717
	23	Total Rents, Communications, Utilities, and Mail		\$9,691,280
	2412	Printing/Binding (Fed Reg/Pubs)		
MIA-2014-0023	2412		Government Printing Office	\$108,621
MO-2014-0095	2412	Federal Register print of auctions related items	Government Printing Office	\$41,008
	24	Total Printing and Reproduction		\$149,629
	2520	2520 Contract Services - Non-Federal		
	2520	Travel Administrative Fees	Various Employees	\$167
FCC08G0001	2520		CGI Federal, Inc.	\$1,095,900
FCC09G0001	2520		Information Network Associates, Inc.	\$16,114
FCC10C0001	2520		Systems Connection of MD, Inc.	\$1,645
FCC10P0008	2520		Bulletin News, LLC	\$31,937
FCC11C0003	2520		Infused Solutions, LLC	\$370,178
FCC11G0003	2520		FPMI Solutions, Inc.	\$90,983
FCC11G0007	2520	Financial Systems Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$519,808
FCC11G0009	2520		Omnisec International Investigations	\$339,687
FCC11G0042	2520		Vistronix, Inc.	\$18,538
FCC11G0050	2520		Send Word Now	\$6,406
FCC11P0001	2520		WMATA	\$70,826
FCC12C0008	2520	Financial Support Services	VMD Systems Integrators, Inc.	\$118,222
FCC12C0012	2520	Contractor support for Information Technology Specialist	Digitalibiz, Inc.	\$79,840
FCC12C0020	2520	Contractor support for Reference Imaging Center	Digitalibiz, Inc.	\$35,592
FCC12C0049	2520	CMS Support Services	Clark Consulting LLC	\$12,494
FCC12G0147	2520	WebTA Gold Maintenance	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$6,843
FCC12G0155	2520	Incentive Auctions Contract	Microtech	\$5,389,345
FCC13C0005	2520		U.S. Bank Government Services	\$300
FCC13G0012	2520	Graphic Design Support for Summary of Performance and Financial Results	Adventium LLC	\$4,732
FCC13G0066	2520		Emst & Young U.S. LLP	\$10,100
FCC13G0076	2520	Chief Negotiator Support Services	GRA, Inc.	\$934
FCC13G0089	2520	CGB Call Center Support Services	ECS, Inc.	\$56,702
FCC13G0093	2520	Licensing and Auction Customer Support Services	ECS, Inc.	\$475,242
FCC13P0051	2520	Broadcast Transition Study	Widelity Inc.	\$100,000
FCC13P0092	2520	TeamMate Software Maintenance	Wolters Kluwer	\$4,476
FCC14C0022	2520	Incentive Auction Outreach Program	Greenhill & Co., LLC	\$749,800
FCC14G0003	2520	E-Gov Travel Management Services	CWTSatoTravel	\$62,887
FCC14G0019	2520	Monster Hiring Management Enterprise Subscription	Monster Government Solutions	\$2,170
FCC14G0024	2520	Retirement Calculator - FHR Navigator	Economic Systems, Inc.	\$516
FCC14G0045	2520		Environamics, Inc.	\$641
FCC14J0004	2520		Metro Laundry Service	\$350
FCC14J0009	2520	Transcription services for OALJ docketed hearing case - EB #11-71 Maritime Communications Land Mobile	Court Reporters and Transcribers	\$4,000

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14J0059	2520	Court Reporting Services- FMCS Case #13-58977 Arbitration	Anderson Court Reporting, LLC	\$560
FCC14J0061	2520	H	Computech, Inc.	\$29.514
FCC14J0089	2520	۲	Computech, Inc.	\$89,000
FCC14J0105	2520	F	Court Reporters and Transcribers	\$3,000
FCC14J0113	2520	Litigation Support Services	Afilon, Inc.	\$35,000
FCC14P0012	2520	-	William P. Rogerson	\$56,250
FCC14P0093	2520	-	Greenhill & Co., LLC	\$149,000
FCC14P0110	2520	Arbitration Services	Mary P. Bass ESQ.	\$1,494
FCC14P0117	2520	FSAFEDS	ADP Benefit Services KY, Inc.	\$1,506
FCC14P0159	2520	Fiber Cable Installation	MCW	\$562
MIA-2014-0052	2520	Financial Statement Audit and FISMA Audit	National Business Center	\$156,507
MIA-2014-0068	2520	Electronic Mail Security Assessment Fiscal Year 2014	National Business Center	\$16,240
MIA-2014-0086	2520	FCC Website Security Assessment Follow-up	National Business Center	\$27,804
MO-2014-0088	2520	Library Support Services Special Report for OSP	Vistronix, Inc.	\$1,021
MOC-2014-CC-0010	2520	-	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,225
MOC-2014-CC-0014	2520	Exhibit Booth and Conference Registration for CGB Outreach Events	JPMorgan Chase	\$3,800
MOC-2014-CC-0050	2520	Various miscellaneous credit card purchases for contractual services	JPMorgan Chase	\$187
MOC-2014-CC-0102	2520	Various miscellaneous credit card purchases for contractual services	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,120
MOC-2014-CC-0163	2520	Exhibit Booth and Conference Registration for CGB Outreach Events	JPMorgan Chase	\$2,000
	2522	ADP Data Retrieval Service		
FCC11G0018	2522	WestNext database services	West, A Thomson Reuters Business	\$131,210
FCC11G0035	2522	STK Professional Services	Analytical Graphics, Inc.	\$4,601
FCC11G0036	2522	Ţ	BNA	\$5,345
FCC11P0023	2522		LexisNexis	\$3,847
FCC12C0037	2522	~	Mosaik Solutions, LLC	\$120,900
FCC12P0104	2522		Informa UK Ltd	\$30,000
FCC13C0002	2522	-	EBSCO Industries Inc.	\$8,846
FCC13C0003	2522		CCH Inc.	\$7,937
FCC13P0067	2522	Hein Online Core Collection Plus	Metro Storage Center	\$2,290
FCC13P0080	2522		Dow Jones & CO	2977
FCC14C0013	2522	4	West, A Thomson Reuters Business	\$130,496
FCC14C0018	2522	Ť	CQ-Roll Call, Inc.	\$3,080
FCC14G0005	2522	7	LexisNexis	\$26,562
FCC14G0006	7757	71	LexisNexis	\$5,006
FCC14G0007	7757	4	HEEE.	\$11,962
FCC14G0109	77.57	7	Lexishexis	267,800
CCI4P0014	2252	-	ProQuest LLC	\$1,418
FCC14P0119	2522	\neg	The Mathworks Inc	\$9,200
FCC14P0129	2222	ComScore Database	Comscore, Inc.	\$65,000
CC14F013)	2622	+	Chica IIS Inc	93,722
FCC14F0141	2533	+	Nielsen Government And Dublic Sector LLC	624.078
FCC14P0163	2522	т	ProOuest LLC	\$5.185
FCC14P0189	2522	1	ocrc	\$48,782
MO-2014-0050	2522		LexisNexis	\$123
MO-2014-0064	2522	WestNext database services	West, A Thomson Reuters Business	\$1,253
MOC-2014-CC-0001	2522		PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2014-CC-0046	2633	Deriodicale Subscriptions Books and Miscellangous Supplies for the Library	Table 2 Col	

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
MOC-2014-CC-0091	2522	Domain Name Subscription Renewal Lifeline.gov	PAY.Gov	\$18
MOC-2014-CC-0108	2522	т	PAY.Gov	818
MOC-2014-CC-0208	2532	_	DAV Gov	610
MOC-2014-CC-0396	2533	_	PAV Gov	818
MOC 2014 CC 0304	3630	_	DAV G	019
MOC-2014-CC-0397	3533	_	PAY Gov	910
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	4400	_	201.00	910
40C-2014-CC-0399	7757	Domain Name Suoscription Renewal OPENIN LERNEL . 800	PATGOV	910
	2523			
FCC14P0094	2523	Practicing Law Institute Membership	Practicing Law Institute	\$4,641
MIA-2014-0088	2523	Learning Management System Renewal (NTIS)	National Technical Info Svc	\$7,630
TG 2014-006	2523	Essentials of Suitability Adjudication Program	OPM	\$420
TG 2014-013	2523	Federal Workplace Training Expo	LRP Publications	\$136
TG 2014-017	2523		Strayer University	\$335
TG 2014-018	2523	Executive Cybersecurity Collaboration: Mission Critical & Outcomes Driven Education	GovTek LLC	\$28
TG 2014-033	2523		VitalSmarts, L.C.	\$1,020
TG 2014-039	2523		Franklin Covey	\$384
TG 2014-052	2523		George Washington University	\$420
TG 2014-053	2523		George Washington University	\$402
TG 2014-054	2523		George Washington University	\$402
TG 2014-059	2523		George Washington University	\$420
TG 2014-060	2523		George Washington University	\$402
TG 2014-065	2523		George Washington University	\$402
FG 2014-066	2523		Management Concepts, Inc.	\$1,069
TG 2014-067	2523	\neg	RSA Security LLC	\$322
TG 2014-068	2523	\neg	SmartPros	\$252
TG 2014-069	2523	\neg	RSA Security LLC	\$322
TG 2014-070	2523	\neg	Becker Professional Education	\$296
TG 2014-086	2523		George Washington University	\$420
TG 2014-092	2523		George Washington University	\$420
TG 2014-097	2523	\neg	Sue Ellen Blackman	\$2,100
TG 2014-108	2523	\neg	George Washington University	\$420
TG 2014-120	2523	\neg	Thompson Reuters Business	8577
TG 2014-124	2523		IEEE Dyspan	\$225
TG 2014-158	2523		FCBA and ABI	\$75
TG 2014-162	2523		FCBA and ABI	\$75
TG 2014-171	2523	Small Cell Technical Overview	Award Solutions Inc.	\$590
TG 2014-172	2523	Lean Six Sigma Program Codification and Accreditation	Sue Ellen Blackman	\$1,344
TG 2014-183	2523	GWU - Planning and Scheduling	George Washington University	\$2,255
TG 2014-190	2523		Ken Blanchard Companies	\$304
TG 2014-200	2523		Harvard Kennedy School of Business	\$1,008
TG 2014-310	2523	Operational Auditing	Institute of Internal Auditors	2197
TG 2014-311	2523		Management Concepts	\$125
TG 2014-313	2523		Graduate School	\$111
TG 2014-314	2523		Graduate School	\$111
TG 2014-315	2523	Assessing Risk: Ensuring Internal Audit Has Value	Institute of Internal Auditors	\$300
TG 2014-316	2523		Management Concepts, Inc.	\$171
TG 2014-318	2523	\neg	Association of Government	\$108
TG 2014-219	0000			

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FG 2014-334	2523	CON: 127 Contract Management	Management Concepts	\$117
TG 2014-380	2523		Audimation Services	879
TG 2014-381	2523	2523 Overview of Analyzing & Interrogating Data Level 1	Audination Services	879
TG 2014-410	2523	2523 Overview of Acquiring & Importing Data	Audimation Services	\$38
TG 2014-411	2523	Overview of Analyzing & Interrogating Data Level 1	Audination Services	\$38
TG 2014-412	2523	Overview of Acquiring & Importing Data	Audimation Services	\$38
TG 2014-413	2523	2523 Overview of Analyzing & Interrogating Data Level 1	Audimation Services	\$38
TG 2014-414	2523	AIGs Internal Control and Fraud Prevention	Association of Government	\$108
	2530	Contract/Purchase-Federal		
MIA-2014-0010	2530	Committe Towardingtions	Office of Dersonnel Menesement	\$104.100
UA-2014-0010	0862	occurity investigations	Office of Personnet Adamagement	\$104,100
	2534			
MIA-2014-0004		Homeland Security Federal Protective Service	U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security	\$79,513
MIA-2014-0009		QuickHire Services through Treasury	Financial Management Service	\$14,057
MIA-2014-0013	2534		Bureau of Public Debt	\$6,699
MIA-2014-0019	2534	IPA Agreement for Engineering Services in PSHSB	Columbia University	\$18,858
MIA-2014-0020	2534		National Institute of Standards & Tech	\$4,200
MIA-2014-0022	2534		U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$32,434
MIA-2014-0025	2534		GSA Office of Finance	\$14,000
MIA-2014-0037	2534		Office of Personnel Management	\$301
MIA-2014-0047	2534		National Institute of Standards & Tech	\$195,783
MIA-2014-0058	2534		Office of Personnel Management	\$1,477
MIA-2014-0059	2534	IPA Agreement with UMBC for Chief Economist	University of Maryland Baltimore County	\$24,861
MIA-2014-0063	2534		Office of Personnel Management	\$2,783
MIA-2014-0098	2534	QuickHire Services through Treasury Dept.	Financial Management Service	\$7,859
MIA-2014-0099	2534		University of California	\$28,420
MIA-2014-0100	2534		Environmental Protection Agency	\$10,542
MOC-2014-CC-0013	2534	Miscellaneous credit card purchases for HRM	JPMorgan Chase	\$350
	2541	Space Repair Interior Exterior		
FCC14P0040	2541	Installation 10GB Backbone Cabling Package	MCW Solutions, LLC	\$616
MOC-2014-CC-0027	2541		JPMorgan Chase	\$1,064
MOC-2014-CC-0106	2541		JPMorgan Chase	\$3,626
MOC-2014-CC-0107	2541		JPMorgan Chase	\$132
MOC-2014-CC-0228	2541	Electrical installation, repair, upgrades and mechanical changes to staff at Portals I	JPMorgan Chase	\$3,800
	2572	ADP Software Maintenance		
FCC10G0005	2572	Enterprise Core Software Solution	Softchoice Corporation	\$660,457
FCC11P0022	2572	2572 Symantee Maintenance	TTC, Inc. (Arlington CO)	\$35,554
FCC13G0090	2572	Xerox Printer Gettysburg	Xerox Corporation	\$168
FCC14G0004	2572	RedHat Maintenance	August Schell Enterprises, Inc.	\$87,842
FCC14G0008	2572	BarScan Inventory Software Maintenance	Integrated Asset Management Inc.	\$419
FCC14G0016	2572	Oracle Sun Software Maintenance	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$351,984
FCC14G0022	2572	BMC Remedy Maintenance	Rightstar, Inc.	\$99,496
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Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14G0030	2572	ForeScout Software Maintenance	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$13.022
FCC14G0031	2572	1	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$80
FCC14G0032	2572	1	GOVConnection Inc.	\$39
FCC14G0033	2572	t	PCMG. Inc.	\$70.378
FCC14G0034	2572	۳	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$485
FCC14G0039	2572	1	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$1,980
FCC14G0048	2572	BMC ProactiveNet Performance Management Maintenance	Rightstar, Inc.	\$30,317
FCC14G0050	2572	۳	August Schell Enterprises, Inc.	\$87.842
FCC14G0052	2572	۳	IPI Grammtech Ltd	\$48,920
FCC14G0059	2572	1	DLT Solutions	\$4,872
FCC14G0066	2572	177	Executive Information Systems	\$9,477
FCC14G0073	2572	r	Immixtechnology, Inc.	\$5,539
FCC14G0074	2572	177	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$168,100
FCC14G0075	2572	1	Carabsoft Technology Corporation	\$16,622
FCC14G0076	2572	Ť	Thermopylae Sciences & Technology LLC	\$2,438
FCC14G0079	2572	MongoDB Licenses Maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$21,498
FCC14G0082	2572	Webinspect Maintenance	Carabsoft Technology Corporation	\$15,279
FCC14G0086	2572	172	SAP Government Support and Services, Inc.	\$360,116
FCC14G0089	2572	Quest Software Maintenance	DLT Solutions	\$706
FCC14G0096	2572	ILOG Tools Combined Maintenance - PVU Migration License	IBM Corporation	\$115,097
FCC14G0097	2572	ILOG Jools (jRules/CPLEX) Combined Maintenance	IBM Corporation	\$5,476
FCC14G0101	2572	-	Telos	\$19,588
FCC14G0107	2572	72	Dynamic Systems, Inc.	\$3,781
FCC14G0113	2572	Ť	Boundless	\$37,505
FCC14G0114	2572		Govplace	\$124,663
FCC14J0021	2572		GOV Connection Inc.	\$3,918
FCC14J0028	2572	\exists	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$60,115
FCC14J0033	2572	72	CDW Government LLC	\$4,242
FCC14J0035	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$25,229
FCC14J0039	2572	-	CDW Government LLC	\$397
FCC14J0042	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$9,353
FCC14J0044	2572	72	CDW Government LLC	\$4,883
FCC14J0045	2572	7	CDW Government LLC	\$2,764
FCC14J0046	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$15,793
FCC14J0047	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$4,890
FCC14J0053	2572	7	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$8,424
FCC14J0060	2572	. HP LoadRunner Software Maintenance	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$13,900
FCC14J0067	2572	Ť	CDW Government LLC	\$57
FCC14J0070	2572	-	CDW Government LLC	\$8,835
FCC14J0073	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$197
FCC14J0074	2572		GOV Connection Inc.	\$117,257
FCC14J0078	2572		PCMallGov	\$107,923
FCC14J0080	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$396
FCC14J0081	2572	-	CDW Government LLC	\$674
FCC14J0082	2572	_	GOV Connection Inc.	\$56,463
FCC14J0092	2572	Splunk Log Analyzer Software Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$31,597
FCC14P0003	2572	Actuate Software Maintenance	Actuate Corporation	\$2,580
FCC14P0004	2572		Entrust, Inc.	\$9,436
FCC14P0005	2572	7	EC America, Inc.	\$19,675
FCC14P0006	2573	NI-10-10-0-1-10-0-1-1		

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14P0007	2572	Hosting Services	Peer 1 Dedicated Hosting Inc.	51,977
FCC14P0008	2572	Lyris Listserver Software Maintenance	Sparklist	\$401
FCC14P0009	2572		Vizzualtiy, Inc	\$1,400
FCC14P0010	2572	BlueCoat Software Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$64,097
FCC14P0019	2572	Metadata Assistant Software Maintenance	The Paynegroup	\$382
FCC14P0026	2572	Novi Survey Software Maintenance	3rd Millennium, Inc.	\$88
FCC14P0033	2572		Westberg Consulting, Inc.	\$35
FCC14P0038	2572	Media Access Pro Software Maintenance	BIA Research	\$5,769
FCC14P0039	2572	П	CDW Government LLC	\$1,480
FCC14P0042	2572		Intersoft International Inc	\$269
FCC14P0049	2572	Sun Java Signing Digital ID -VeriSign SSL Certificates	Symantec	\$499
FCC14P0053	2572	т	Gurobi Optimization, Inc.	\$7.200
FCC14P0057	2572		Cleverbridge, Inc.	\$112
FCC14P0063	2572		PerCon Corporation	\$3.464
FCC14P0064	2572		ESRI	\$49,131
FCC14P0066	2572		Aptech Systems, Inc.	\$234
FCC14P0067	2572		4 Star Technologies. Inc.	\$63.990
FCC14P0068	2572		Rochester Software Associates	\$1,968
FCC14P0070	2572	NetlQ Software Maintenance	Fedrek	\$13,030
FCC14P0071	2572	Web Trends Software Maintenance	Fedrek	\$2,364
FCC14P0075	2572	Production Tracker Software Maintenance	Techniques Successful Selling Inc. DBA Toss Inc.	\$2,888
FCC14P0078	2572	SoapUI Pro Software Maintenance	Smart Bear Software Inc.	\$168
FCC14P0080	2572	MyEclipse Software Maintenance	Genuitec, LLC	\$2,345
FCC14P0081	2572		PCMG, Inc.	\$47,212
FCC14P0086	2572		ReportMill Software, Inc.	\$3,981
FCC14P0087	2572	Compliance Sheriff Software Maintenance	Namtek Corp.	\$7,240
FCC14P0088	2572	- 1	VSoft Communications LLC	\$2,013
FCC14P0090	2572	\neg	Go 2 Group	\$7,504
FCC14P0091	2572		Zoho Corporation	\$462
FCC14P0095	2572		Blackberry Corporation	\$8,632
FCC14P0097	2572	GOOD Security Software Licenses Maintenance	PCMG, Inc.	\$17,507
FCC14P0103	2572		Gurobi Optimization, Inc.	\$5,195
FCC14P0115	2572		IBM Corporation	\$13,580
FCC14P0118	2572		CDW Government LLC	\$289
FCC14P0120	2572	Zoom Software Maintenance	Softchoice Corporation	\$2,758
FCC14P0121	2572		Cast Software, Inc.	\$26,909
FCC14P0124	2572	UnitySync Software Maintenance	Directory Solutions Group	\$292
FCC14P0133	2572		Asure Software Inc.	\$1,242
FCC14P0138	2572		Force 3, Inc.	\$8,105
FCC14P0139	2572		Softchoice Corporation	\$235
FCC14P0152	2572	CADapult FM Room Scheduler and Space Management	Cadapult, Ltd.	\$1,260
FCC14P0166	2572		CQ-Roll Call, Inc.	\$1,960
FCC14P0184	2572		DLT Solutions	\$120,118
FCC14P0185	2572		Systemstools Software, Inc	\$131
MOC-2014-CC-0436	2572	Textpad Licenses Software Maintenance	JPMorgan Chase	\$28
	2573	ADP Equipment Maintenance		
FCC12P0164	2573	GB Printer Maintenance	Pitney Bowes Software, Inc.	\$100
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Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC13J0014	2573	Cisco Maintenance Combined	PCMG, Inc.	\$385,486
FCC14G0009	2573	Oracle Sun Hardware Maintenance	Mythics, Inc.	\$120,279
FCC14G0020	2573		Arrow Enterprise Computing Solutions	\$16,956
FCC14G0021	2573	П	SMS Data Products Group, Inc	\$18,881
FCC14G0092	2573		Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$52,504
FCC14G0094	2573	т	Pitney Bowes Software, Inc.	\$10,766
FCC14G0112	2573	۲	Protelecom, LLC	\$487
FCC14J0043	2573	۳	CDW Government LLC	\$22,049
FCC14J0062	2573		GovConnection Inc.	\$22,515
FCC14J0077	2573	宀	CDW Government LLC	\$17,707
FCC14J0086	2573	Nirro Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$45,368
FCC14J0091	2573	1	CDW Government LLC	\$15,196
FCC14J0110	2573	Juniper SRX 3600 H/W Maintenance	CDW Government LLC	\$26,550
FCC14P0015	2573		Oracle America, Inc.	\$115.761
FCC14P0092	2573	IronPort Maintenance	Force 3, Inc.	\$36,917
FCC14P0101	2573	Microfiche Reader Maintenance	Imagex	\$123
FCC14P0132	2573	Legiant Time Hardware Maintenance	Asure Software, Inc.	\$1.079
FCC14P0165	2573	Niksun HW Maintenance	Technica Corporation	\$207,324
MOC-2014-CC-0245	2573	New York Field Office printer repair	JPMorgan Chase	\$31
MOC-2014-CC-0265	2573	New York Field Office printer repair	JPMorgan Chase	\$77
	2574			
FCC11C0007	2574		National Mailing Systems Inc.	\$2,382
FCC12P0081	2574		ABC Alarm Systems Inc.	\$59
FCC13J0048	2574	Maintenance service for Uninterruptable Power Supply units (UPS)	Realty Leasing & Management Co	\$1,848
FCC14J0065	2574		McCall Handling Co.	\$350
FCC14J0068	2574	Preventive maintenance for refrigerator and ice machine	A&B Appliance Co	\$1,819
FCC14P0048	2574		Imagex	\$105
MOC-2014-CC-0104	2574	Maintenance of equipment located in print plant	JPMorgan Chase	\$980
MOC-2014-CC-0274	2574	Micro credit card purchases for repair services and office supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$2,100
	2575	ADP Service Contracts		
FCC11G0041	2575	Offsite Data Tape Storage	First Federal Corporate	\$42,827
FCC12G0136	2575		Phacil, Inc.	\$407,855
FCC12G0140	2575	-	Energy Enterprise Solutions, LLC	\$906,771
FCC12G0143	2575	IT Infrastructure Support Services	AAC, INC.	\$8,099,871
FCC12G0155	2575	Incentive Auctions Contract	Microtech	\$142,200
FCC12G0174	2575	Terremark Cloud Contract	Terremark Federal Group	\$402
FCC13C0009	2575		OCTO Consulting Group, Inc.	\$107,330
FCC13G0080	2575	Ť	Savvis Federal Systems, Inc.	\$96,655
FCC13G0097	2575		Isys, LLC	\$9,816
FCC14C0010	2575	-	Power Auctions LLC	\$1,000,000
FCC14C0011	2575		Information Systems Solutions, Inc.	\$56,000
FCC14C0019	2575		Oasys International	\$1,060,945
FCC14G0026	2575	Mongo DB Support Subscription	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$38,696
FCC14G0090	2575		Caci, Inc.	\$11,304
FCC14G0093	2575	Digital Reasoning	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$7
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Document Number			Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14J0006	_	Ambit FISMA Analysis Project	Ambit Group, LLC	\$182,947
FCC14J0008		Database BPA Order	Ambit Group, LLC	\$232,914
FCC14J0011	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$705,420
FCC14J0012	2575	Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$232,914
FCC14J0014	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1,833,456
FCC14J0016	2575	Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$232,914
FCC14J0017	2575	Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$712,036
FCC14J0022	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$6,239,167
FCC14J0027		Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$232,914
FCC14J0029		Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1,465,887
FCC14J0030		Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$788,905
FCC14J0040		Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$1,256,675
FCC14J0048	2575	Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$1,867,701
FCC14J0051	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$954,090
FCC14J0061		Enterprise Data Mgmt-Computech	Computech, Inc.	\$1,159,615
FCC14J0071	2575	Database Programming Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$101,988
FCC14J0075		BPA Call Database Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$289,965
FCC14J0087	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$294,781
FCC14J0090		Ambit Database Service Contract	Ambit Group, LLC	\$149,907
FCC14J0102	2575	Programming Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$892,266
FCC14J0103		DBA, Analysis, and Third Party Software Support Services	Ambit Group, LLC	\$1,539,131
FCC14J0111		ISAS Auction Support	Computech, Inc.	\$379,201
FCC14P0001	2575	Site 3 Infrastructure Move	CDW Government LLC	\$1,874
FCC14P0061	2575	Cyber-Security Training	Global Learning Systems LLC	\$15,875
FCC14P0191		Fiber Cable Installation	MCW	\$12,461
	25	Total Other Contractual Services		\$49,997,255
	- 1	Supplies and Materials		
FCC14J0064		BPA call order toner supplies	Amerisys, Inc.	\$23,100
FCC14J0069		BPA general office supplies	OfficeMax	\$21,000
MIA-2014-0038		Print plant purchase of various types of paper and envelopes for the agency	Government Printing Office	\$23,100
MIA-2014-0039		Fedstrip office supplies	GSA	\$980
MO-2014-0069		Office supplies	OfficeMax	\$2,650
MOC-2014-CC-0013		Credit card purchases for HRM items	JPMorgan Chase	\$4,000
MOC-2014-CC-0051	2600	Mailroom equipment supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$560
MOC-2014-CC-0103		Office supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$2,220
MOC-2014-CC-0105		Print Plant printing supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,400
MOC-2014-CC-0475	2600	Incentive Auction Broadcaster Outreach Books	JPMorgan Chase	\$1,343
	2660	Periodicals and Subscriptions		
FCC12P0045	2660	SirsiDynix Symphony Software maintenance agreement	SirsiDynix	\$514
FCC12P0091		2660 Site License for National Journal and Congress Daily	National Journal Group	\$4,533
FCC13C0001	2660	Online Communications Daily subscription	Warren Communications News, Inc.	\$28,526
FCC13P0006		West Library Maintenance Agreement	West Thomas Reuters Business	\$5,470
FCC13P0043	2660	JSTOR Annual Subscription	Ithaka Harbors Inc.	\$904
FCC13P0125	2660	iStockPhoto	iStockPhoto	\$733
FCC14G0053	2660	Gartner Research and Advisory Services	Gartner, Inc.	\$12,861
FCC14G0102	2660	2660 Stata Maintenance	Statacorp LP	\$698
FCC14J0061	2660	2660 Enterprise Data Management - iOS Developer Program	Computech, Inc.	\$14
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Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
FCC14P0013	2660	TV & Cable Factbook 2014	Warren Communications News, Inc.	\$235
FCC14P0017	2660	Science Direct Subscription	Engineering Information	\$423
FCC14P0032	2660	Daily Newspapers Subscription	Southwest Distribution Inc.	\$142
FCC14P0036	2660	IEEE Enterprise Service	IEEE	\$867
FCC14P0047	2660		BNA	\$824
FCC14P0060	2660	$\overline{}$	GitHub Inc.	\$168
FCC14P0079	2660	Webex Renewal Maintenance FCC-Conference	PCMG Inc.	\$401
FCC14P0089	2660	Subscription to Aspen Supplements	Commerce Clearing House	\$726
FCC14P0105	2660		Warren Communications News, Inc.	\$203
FCC14P0126	2660	$\overline{}$	Freedombox	\$133
FCC14P0131	2660		Politico	\$6.981
FCC14P0146	2660	YellowBook Leadership Directories	Leadership Directories, Inc.	\$1,890
FCC14P0167	2660	-	SNL Financial LC	\$11,900
FCC14P0168	2660	Lexis-Nexis Matthew Bender In Print Subscription	Matthew Bender & Company	\$3.591
MIA-2014-0026	2660		The Library of Congress	\$560
MO-2014-0047	2660	NENA ID - FY15 Annual Subscription	National Emergency Number Association	870
MOC-2014-CC-0046	2660	Various vendors providing agency-wide periodicals and subscriptions	JPMorgan Chase	\$31,943
MOC-2014-CC-0291	2660	BR IFIC publications	JPMorgan Chase	\$6,800
MOC-2014-CC-0471	2660	NRIC.Org and MSRC.Org combined registration fees	JPMorgan Chase	\$4
	56	Total Supplies and Materials		\$203,305
	3120	ADP Equipment		
FCC14G0012	3120	Thin Client Test Models	Dell Marketing LP	\$503
FCC14G0036	3120		Dynamic Systems, Inc	\$101,676
FCC14G0047	3120		Mythics, Inc.	\$139,854
FCC14G0049	3120		GovConnection Inc.	\$43,957
FCC14G0069	3120	\neg	AT XI Computer	\$1,129
FCC14J0007	3120	\neg	IGOV.com	\$350
FCC14J0013	3120	\neg	GovConnection Inc.	\$66,125
FCC14J0037	3120	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$9,478
FCC14J0052	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$571
FCC14J0054	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$89,723
FCC14J0063	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$3,423
FCC14J0079	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$236
FCC14P0027	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$1,540
FCC14P0029	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$367
FCC14P0035	3120		CDW Government LLC	\$3,893
FCC14P0041	3120	Back-up Tapes	Red River Computer Co. Inc.	\$30,500
FCC14P0046	3120	RSATokens	Advanced Computer Concepts	\$26,524
FCC14P0074	3120		DVEO	\$1,939
FCC14P0076	3120		PCMG, Inc.	\$973
FCC14P0096	3120		PCMG, Inc.	\$1,077
FCC14P0100	3120	MacBook Air and MacBook Pro	PCMG, Inc.	\$3,612
FCC14P0123	3120		I-TEK	\$364
FCC14P0160	3120		Fedtek	\$504
FCC14P0175	3120		Adcomm Government Systems, Inc.	\$17,524
FCC14P0195	3120	Cisco Switches for Portals I	PCMG, Inc.	\$13,737
FCC14P0198	3120		Red River Computer Co. Inc.	\$8,764
MOC-2014-CC-0009	3120		JPMorgan Chase	\$14
MOC-2014-CC-0015	2130	V - 12 - 1 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	and a deal	

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
MOC-2014-CC-0032	3120	HVAC - Electrical Work for the 1st floor commuter room	JPMorean Chase	\$145
MOC 2014 CC 0050	2130	Dates and Attraction of the At	TON CARGO CHARA	110
MOC-2014-CC-0068	2150	Replacement 2 OFS Units Hawaii Field Cince	or norgan chase	000
MOC-2014-CC-0142	3120	Purchase of Logictech Mouse to support Service Center	JPMorgan Chase	500
MOC-2014-CC-0143	3120	Purchase of Bluetrack Mouse	JPMorgan Chase	\$18
MOC-2014-CC-0148	3120	Purchase of Privacy Screens for 8th floor Executive Suites	JPMorgan Chase	\$185
MOC-2014-CC-0149	3120	Cables for Denver Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$43
MOC-2014-CC-0150	3120	Cabling and accessories for Gettysburg Upgrade	JPMorgan Chase	\$49
MOC-2014-CC-0151	3120	Purchase of Wireless Mouse	JPMorgan Chase	\$15
MOC-2014-CC-0152	3120	iPad Keyboard	JPMorgan Chase	\$15
MOC-2014-CC-0207	3120	Fiber Conduit	JPMorgan Chase	1918
MOC-2014-CC-0251	3120	Wall Mount Rack Site 3	JPMorgan Chase	\$41
MOC-2014-CC-0256	3120	PDF Liberation Hackerathon	JPMorgan Chase	\$35
MOC-2014-CC-0258	3120	Panduit Comugrated Loom	JPMorgan Chase	\$125
MOC-2014-CC-0264	3120	Mae Book Air & Thunderbolt Gizabyte	JPMorgan Chase	\$277
MOC-2014-CC-0268	3120	Logitech Ultra Thin Keyboard Cover	JPMorgan Chase	\$41
MOC-2014-CC-0269	3120	MaGic Software & Keyboard	JPMorgan Chase	\$110
MOC-2014-CC-0271	3120	Workstation Hard Drive Repair	JPMorgan Chase	850
MOC-2014-CC-0281	3120	APC Smart-UPS (Gettysburg)	JPMorgan Chase	\$192
MOC-2014-CC-0284	3120	Headset for Office of the Chairman	JPMorgan Chase	\$34
MOC-2014-CC-0288	3120	Thunderbolt to Gigabit Ethernet Adapter	JPMorgan Chase	\$84
MOC-2014-CC-0289	3120	APC Smart - UPS for Enforcement Bureau	JPMorgan Chase	\$111
MOC-2014-CC-0294	3120	iPad Keyboard Cover	JPMorgan Chase	\$11
MOC-2014-CC-0298	3120	CoverBot iPad Air & Keyboard for Service Desk	JPMorgan Chase	\$102
MOC-2014-CC-0302	3120	Snagless Patches for the Gettysburg Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$163
MOC-2014-CC-0304	3120	APC Replacement Battery for GA Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$48
MOC-2014-CC-0320	3120	Replacement Tray (CO FO)	JPMorgan Chase	\$55
MOC-2014-CC-0321	3120	Headset	JPMorgan Chase	\$7
MOC-2014-CC-0322	3120	iPad Cover & Keyboard for PSHSB	JPMorgan Chase	\$7
MOC-2014-CC-0325	3120	APC Replacement Battery for LA Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$12
MOC-2014-CC-0330	3120	MacBook Adapter	JPMorgan Chase	\$60
MOC-2014-CC-0346	3120	VGA Adapters for Gettysburg Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$19
MOC-2014-CC-0350	3120	iPad Keyboards for Getty sburg	JPMorgan Chase	\$40
MOC-2014-CC-0351	3120	APC Smart-UPS (HI)	JPMorgan Chase	\$238
MOC-2014-CC-0358	3120	Inside Delivery	JPMorgan Chase	Š
MOC-2014-CC-0364	3120	Connection Cables	JPMorgan Chase	\$168
MOC-2014-CC-0367	3120	Apple Power Adapter	JPMorgan Chase	\$11
MOC-2014-CC-0368	3120	Mobile Devices Management Tools	JPMorgan Chase	8339
MOC-2014-CC-0371	3120	Dragon Naturally Speaking Software & Headset	JPMorgan Chase	\$30
MOC-2014-CC-0383	3120	OCH KVM Switches	JPMorgan Chase	\$80
MOC-2014-CC-0402	3120	iPad Cover with Keyboard	JPMorgan Chase	\$52
MOC-2014-CC-0405	3120	Monitors Displays & DVI Adapters	JPMorgan Chase	\$232
MOC-2014-CC-0407	3120	APC Replacement Battery for MO Field Office	JPMorgan Chase	\$106
MOC-2014-CC-0411	3120	Aegis Padlock 4TB HDD	JPMorgan Chase	\$202
MOC-2014-CC-0422	3120	Logitech Keyboard Folio (2)	JPMorgan Chase	\$10
MOC-2014-CC-0430	3120	Mobile Devices Management Tools	JPMorgan Chase	\$339
MOC-2014-CC-0443	3120	RAM for PC's License Modernization	JPMorgan Chase	\$383
MOC-2014-CC-0465	3120	Wireless Keyboard and mouse configuration	JPMorgan Chase	\$382
MOC-2014-CC-0467	3120	Various Miscellaneous Expenses	JPMorgan Chase	\$726
MOC-2014-CC-0469	3120	iPad Air Keyboards	JPMorgan Chase	\$33
NEOC 2014 CC 0470	0000	0.00		

Document Number	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
	3130	ADP Software		
FCC14G0010	3130		Iron Bow Technologies, LLC	\$80,351
FCC14G0025	3130		Blue Tech INC.	\$3,847
FCC14G0051	3130	\neg	Micore Solutions Inc.	\$371
FCC14G0054	3130	Tenable Security Center Software Licenses	Iron Bow Technologies, LLC	\$40,797
FCC14G0056	3130		Carahsoft Technology Corporation	\$6,132
FCC14G0060	3130	LiveRebel Release Automation Software	Softchoice Corporation	\$24,191
FCC14G0065	3130	Confluence Software	Go 2 Group	\$13,300
FCC14G0068	3130	SolurWinds Licenses	DLT Solutions	\$1,458
FCC14G0076	3130		Thermopylae Sciences & Technology LLC	\$273
FCC14G0078	3130	GOOD Software	Four Points Technology, LLC	\$3,876
FCC14G0108	3130		Statacorp LP	\$2,422
FCC14G0123	3130		Immixtechnology, Inc	\$1,882
FCC14G0125	3130	Appian BPM Suite Production	EC America, Inc.	\$64,924
FCC14J0048	3130		Ambit Group LLC	\$173,535
FCC14J0061	3130		Computech, Inc.	\$42
FCC14J0106	3130		CDW Government LLC	\$190
FCC14J0108	3130		CDW Government LLC	\$5,149
FCC14P0059	3130		Competitive Range Solutions LLC	\$470
FCC14P0083	3130	\neg	Portswigger LTD	\$927
FCC14P0084	3130	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$26
FCC14P0085	3130	\neg	CDW Government LLC	\$26
FCC14P0154	3130		Artelys Corp.	\$1,400
FCC14P0162	3130	\neg	DVEO	\$2,978
FCC14P0164	3130		Sprout Social Inc.	868
FCC14P0169	3130	Sauce Labs Subscription	Sauce Labs Inc	\$1,407
FCC14P0194	3130		Go 2 Group	\$27,274
MOC-2014-CC-0272	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$412
MOC-2014-CC-0287	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$75
MOC-2014-CC-0345	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$49
MOC-2014-CC-0393	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$48
MOC-2014-CC-0394	3130	Visual Studio & Intel IPP (MO FO)	JPMorgan Chase	\$48
MOC-2014-CC-0395	3130	Read and Write Gold Software	JPMorgan Chase	\$88
MOC-2014-CC-0463	3130		JPMorgan Chase	\$250
MOC-2014-CC-0485	3130	Lyris Listserver Maintenance	JPMorgan Chase	\$401
	3140	Office Furniture and Equipment		
FCC14J0084	3140	Installation and Repair Services BPA Call	Siemens Industry Inc.	\$3,111
	3150	Telecommunications Equipment		
MOC-2014-CC-0419	3150	Blackberry Accessories	JPMorgan Chase	\$141
MOC-2014-CC-0420	3150	_	JPMorgan Chase	\$19
MOC-2014-CC-0478	3150	SC1500 USB Scanner	JPMorgan Chase	\$149
	3170	Books		

Document Number BOCC	BOCC	Description	Destination/Vendor	Amounts
MOC-2014-CC-0046	3170	Library Services for the purchase of books and miscellaneous supplies	JPMorgan Chase	\$462
	31	Total Equipment		\$1,039,373
		Total Auctions Operating Costs Funded from Auctions Receipts		\$96,938,772
		Spectrum Credit Reform Program Costs		
	1100	Spectrum Credit Reform Program - Personnel Compensation		
	1100	Personnel Compensation		\$201,997
	11	Total Personnel Compensation		\$201,997
	1200	Spectrum Credit Reform Program - Personnel Benefits		
	1200	Personnel Benefits		\$58,595
	12	Total Personnel Benefits		\$58,595
	2520	Spectrum Credit Reform Program - Contract Services - Non-Federal		
FCC08G0001	2520	Core Financial System Replacement	CGI Federal, Inc.	\$18,894
FCC11G0007	2520	Financial Systems Support Services	Computech, Inc.	\$8,460
FCC12C0008	2520	Financial Support Services	VMD Systems Integrators, Inc.	\$2,039
FCC13G0012	2520	Summary of Performance and Financial Results	Adventium LLC	\$81
FCC13G0066	2520	Financial and Performance Reporting	Emst & Young LLP	\$42,180
FCC14G0003	2520	E-Gov Travel Services	CWTSATOTravel	\$1,084
	2530	Snectrum Credit Reform Program - Contract/Purchase - Federal		
MIA-2014-0016	2530	Pacer Service Center to research all bankruptcy litigation matters involving the Commission	Admin Office of the US Courts	\$2,600
	25	Total Contractual Services		\$75,338
		Funded From Treasury Credit Reform Premium Accounts		6116 910

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR RICHARD J. DURBIN

Question. Lifeline has been a critical program in ensuring low-income Americans have access to phone service, providing critical connections to work, family, and emergency services. After expanding to wireless cell service in 2005, I applaud the Commission for extending access to bring essential broadband services to the more than 100 million Americans lacking broadband service across the country. What steps will the FCC take to ensure all who are eligible know of the expansion and are able to benefit?

Answer. The recent Lifeline Order fundamentally modernizes and restructures the program to support 21st century communications that have become critical to full participation in modern society. As you noted, consumers will now be able to apply the \$9.25 per month household subsidy to stand-alone broadband service, as well as bundled voice and data service. We believe that adding broadband as a supported service, as well as streamlining eligibility criteria to allow more providers to participate in the program, will increase the value and options for low-income consumers and allow the program to better address their needs.

We also recognize that education and awareness programs can be effective in overcoming barriers to broadband adoption, especially among seniors and underprivileged populations. Broadband can be a critical tool to realize many economic and health gains as well as increased socialization, but seniors and underprivileged populations lag behind other demographic groups in terms of adoption and digital inclusion. Education and awareness programs can be effective in overcoming these barriers and increasing broadband adoption among these groups.

To address these issues head on, the Commission has directed the Consumer and

Governmental Affairs Bureau to develop a comprehensive plan to allow the Commission to better understand the non-price barriers to digital inclusion and to propose how the Commission can facilitate efforts to address those barriers. As part of this effort, the Commission has encouraged Lifeline providers to work with schools, libraries, community centers and other organizations such as food banks and senior citizen centers that serve low-income consumers to increase broadband adoption and address non-price barriers to adoption.

We recognize the importance of the Lifeline program in addressing the broadband affordability gap that exists now, and believe that these reforms and other efforts

will result in increased participation that will help bridge that gap.

Question. Some have expressed concern that certain markets will be without any public television options as a result of the spectrum auction. Some areas of the country have just one public TV station, and should they choose to auction their spectry have just one public IV station, and should they choose to account their spectrum, their existing customers would be without these services. This troubling news is not limited just to America's small towns: cities as large as San Diego, Detroit, and Dallas happen to be served by just one public TV licensee. Studies have found that poorer communities of color are more reliant on public television services than the general population, and could potentially be forced into the difficult decision be-tween unaffordable paid service or no service at all. What steps are being taken to ensure that communities of color are minimally impacted during the ongoing auc-

Answer. The Commission remains fully committed to the mission of non-commercial broadcasting. We think that the auction is likely to create few if any areas," i.e., areas with no public broadcasting. Public broadcasters that wish to participate in the auction have the option of doing so without going off the air, by enter-

ing into channel sharing arrangements or bidding to move from UHF to VHF.

In response to concerns raised by public broadcasting about possible "white areas," the Commission concluded that the most effective means of balancing its commitment to noncommercial broadcasting and the mandates of the Spectrum Act is to address any actual service losses on a case-by-case basis in a manner that is tailored to the post-auction television landscape.

In this regard, the Commission has outlined several options for assisting any communities left without a non-commercial station or channel allotment post auction:

- -The Commission could waive the freeze on the filing of applications for new LPTV or TV translator stations to allow NCE licensees to promptly restore any lost NCE service.
- -The Commission could consider a minor modification application by a neigh boring public station to expand its contour to cover a community that lost NČE service, possibly by waiving our rules on power and height restrictions, if the licensee can demonstrate that it would not introduce new interference to other
- -Interested parties could file petitions for rulemaking to propose the allotment of new reserved channels to replace the lost service once the Commission lifts

the current freeze on the filing of petitions for rulemaking for new station allotments, or the Commission could do so on its own motion.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator Boozman. The subcommittee is hereby adjourned. [Whereupon, at 11:57 a.m., Tuesday, April 5, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]